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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 26th August, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Iron and Steel to West Bengal

*498. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of iron and steel to West Bengal was very poor against its demand during the year, 1957-58; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of the State?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Considering the present shortage of steel in the country, supply of steel to West Bengal State has not been unsatisfactory.

(b) Steps have been taken to increase the overall production of finished steel in the country from 1·3 million tons to 4·5 million tons by 1960-61. Subject to availability of foreign exchange, it is proposed to import steel to augment indigenous supply.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that the quality of iron and steel supplied to West Bengal was not so good and if so, the reasons therefor?

Mr. Speaker: So good or what?

Shri Subodh Hansda: Quality of iron and steel.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): May I know whether it is quality or quantity?

Shri Subodh Hansda: Quality.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The quality of supply as far as Calcutta was concerned was in conformity with other parts of the country.

Mr. Speaker: You mean to say that any person, who supplies, will say that it is inferior quality.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the present supply of steel to West Bengal?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Against the allotment of 50,288 tons in 1957-58, the despatch from April 1957 to February 1958 amounted to 32,976 tons. This is near about 60 per cent. of the allotment.

Shri Ghosal: May I know if it is a fact that due to short supply of iron and steel to West Bengal, a crisis had arisen in the engineering industry as a result of which one company has already laid up 1,000 workers and they are giving notice of laying off another 2,000 workers? What steps have been taken to ameliorate their condition?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know which particular industry is in the mind of the hon. Member, but it is a fact that on account of the shortage of supply of steel industries, not only in West Bengal or in Calcutta but all over the country, are feeling the pinch. There is nothing that could be done at the moment. They will have to wait till our supplies increase.

Common Board of Higher Secondary Education

*500. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state·

(a) whether one Common Board of Higher Secondary Education for all centrally administered areas has been decided upon,

(b) if so, what is the nature of the scheme; and

(c) what steps have been taken to implement the decision?

The Minister for Education (Dr. K.L. Shrimali): (a) No such Board for centrally administered areas is being set up.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Government had any such suggestions made to them and whether they have considered at least bringing together the Himachal and Delhi Administrations both for efficiency and economy?

Dr. K L Shrimali: That proposal had been under consideration for some time, but we are not thinking of setting up a common board for higher secondary education There is a proposal to set up a board which could conduct examinations for not only the Centrally administered areas but for those institutions which would like to get themselves affiliated to this board. We have written to the Director of Education, Delhi, to examine this proposal At one time there was a proposal to convert the Ajmer Board into the All India Central Board of Secondary Education, but that proposal has been dropped and we are winding up the Ajmer Board.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Ajmer Board has now gone over to Rajasthan and it has merged with Rajasthan but the question is whether you cannot bring together at least Himachal Pradesh and Delhi for both efficiency and economy. What was the nature of the proposal which was made and which has been dropped?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already explained that there was a proposal that we should set up a Central Board of Secondary Education to conduct all-India higher secondary examination not only for the Centrally administered areas but also for all those institutions in India who would like to get themselves affiliated to the Central Board. Now, there were certain difficulties and we have not yet been able to finalise that proposal. The original proposal was that the Ajmer Board, might be converted into the Central Board, but now we have taken a decision that as far as Ajmer Board is concerned, it should be wound up. It is not true that Ajmer Board is merged into Rajasthan Board as suggested by my hon friend. Ajmer Board is the responsibility of the Central Government and we have taken a decision to wind it up.

The other proposal to set up a Central Board to conduct examinations for Delhi and other areas is under examination

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the States have been consulted and whether any of the States favour this idea of a Central Board for conducting the examinations?

Dr. K. L Shrimali: We had written to the State Governments also. Generally the proposal has not found favour with them.

Shri Bose: May I know if there is any machinery to see that the standard of education in the higher secondary schools all over India is of the same type?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali I have not been able to follow the question of the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any authority to co-ordinate or find out if the same syllabus is adopted all over India and the same standard for higher education is maintained?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is neither necessary nor is envisaged by the Government of India. The All-India Council of Secondary Education has

drawn up a general syllabus for the higher secondary schools but we do not expect that each State should follow it without any change or modification. They should change and modify to suit their local conditions. We do not envisage that there will be uniform syllabus all over the country.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The University Grants Commission is there to look after the standard of education at the university level all over the country, but they are seriously handicapped because...

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member gives out a preamble. All that is not necessary. A short question may be asked. What is it that he wants?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How are you going to co-ordinate the question of raising the standard at the higher secondary level with the university level until and unless there is some machinery to do it?

Mr. Speaker: He said that already there is a Council which has provided all the details.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The All India Council of Secondary Education has been set up, but there is difference between the University Grants Commission and the All India Council of Secondary Education. As far as the University Grants Commission is concerned, it is a statutory body and the higher education is the responsibility, to some extent, of the Central Government. The same is not true with regard to secondary education and we are doing our best with the help of All India Council of Secondary Education to raise the standards of secondary education also.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I know, Sir, whether Secondary education in Andamans is going to be placed under the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education?

Mr. Speaker: As I said already, these are all suggestions for action. The hon. Minister has already said that they are contemplating the Central Board to cover not only the Andamans and the Union territories, but other States also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is no other link. They have brought about certain changes.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member must have an opportunity to discuss the matter and make his own suggestions. He is an educationist and is thus much more deeply interested than the hon. Minister. But I am not going to allow this kind of speeches during the Question Hour. Hon. Member can only elicit a fact and not give his opinions or make suggestions for action.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I only want to know what they are doing.

Mr. Speaker: They are doing what they are doing. He said once, twice and thrice as to what he is doing.

Kerala Food Poisoning

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*501. **Sardar Iqbal Singh;**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan;
Shri Damar;
Shri Ram Krishan;

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Court of Enquiry set up to investigate into the food poisoning cases in the Lok Sahayak Sena Camp in Sasthamkotta;

(b) whether the Court has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 1.]

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the main recommendation of the Court of Inquiry?

Sardar Majithia: As the House already knows, because a full statement was made on the floor of the House, the cause of this is the mixture of folidol with the *atta* supplied and that happened in the ship which transported this from Bombay to Cochin. We are quite sure that this will not happen again. The only thing I can say is, in future we will see that rations are supplied from Army rations and not bought locally.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any action has been taken against those persons who were responsible for this?

Sardar Majithia: No army personnel were responsible for this. This happened in a ship which was carrying the *atta* from Bombay to Cochin and that ship definitely does not come under the Defence Ministry.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether food articles supplied to the A.C.C. and N.C.C. are supplied by the Q.M.G. or are they procured by the local people locally?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, in this particular case, they were procured locally. Normally, they are supplied by the Q.M.G. As I have already said in future they will be taken definitely from the Army rations.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is seen that no action is taken against any person because there is no blame apportioned on any person in the report of the Court of Enquiry. May I know if the report of the Court of Enquiry is as tame as that?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): A full statement was made on this question at that time. It is not normal to rely on local products in camps where they are usually locally obtainable commodities. Most food products go from our establishments. In this case, the flour in question was obtained from the President of the local Panchayat or whoever was the contractor and that was the contaminated product. There was no carelessness, on the part of the Army contractors and it was all explained to the House at the time. If it is your wish, I can lay the Statement on the Table once again.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the families of those who became victims of this food poisoning have been given any compensation?

Shri Krishna Menon: We have made some *ex gratia* payments. They are still making further requests. It is not strictly within the province of the Defence Ministry. We will have to make some arrangements for this.

हिन्दी में विधि सम्बन्धी शब्दावली

५०२. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने हिन्दी की विधि सम्बन्धी शब्दावली बनाने के लिये कोई विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने शब्द अब तक बनाये गये है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितने अधिनियमों का हिन्दी मे अनुवाद किया जा चुका है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ३९१० ।

(ग) अधिनियमों का अनुवाद विधि मंत्रालय करता है, और उस मंत्रालय ने २१२ मूल अधिनियमों और ४५ संशोधन अधिनियमों का अनुवाद कर लिया है ।

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: (a) Yes.

(b) 3910.

(c) Translation of Acts is done by the Ministry of Law and that Ministry

has translated 212 original Acts and 46 amending Acts.

Shri Mohan Swarup: May I know when the Government is proposing to begin the use of Hindi in the High Courts and the Supreme Court?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This question is under examination. The hon. House is aware that the Language Committee of Parliament is examining that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that the legal terminology in Hindi is very difficult and it is not understandable by the common people who attend the courts, especially the agrarian population? What steps are taken to simplify the Hindi terminology?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Every care is taken to see that the scientific terms are as easy and understandable as possible. Hon. Member will realise that as far as technical terms are concerned, there is bound to be certain difficulty. It is not always possible to find words which are commonly used and commonly understandable.

श्री बाजपेयी : क्या इस विशेषज्ञ समिति ने इस बात का अनुमान लगाया है कि उसे कुल मिला कर कितनी शब्दावली तैयार करनी पड़ेगी और उसमें कितना समय लगेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, अनुमान लगाया है और जितना भी काम टैकनिकल टर्म्स के मुताबिक हो रहा है मुझे आशा है कि वह १९६० तक लगभग समाप्त हो जाना चाहिये । मेरी कोशिश तो यह है कि यह काम सन १९५९ तक ही समाप्त हो जाये लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह काम सन १९६० तक तो समाप्त हो ही जावेगा ।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Will any instructions be given with regard to well-known legal words like *estoppel, res judicata* and jurisdiction being kept as they are?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is for the expert committee to consider.

Mr. Speaker: I may say for the information of hon. Members that a Committee was appointed by me here and the Committee translated nearly 25,000 technical terms which are applicable to the legislatures and also the judiciary. They have been passed on to the Education Minister. Some of the Members from the Education Secretariat were also members there and they gave advice. The Committee was presided over by Shri Purushottam Das Tandon. Copies are available here. If, in addition, they want anything more, they may look into it.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : गृह मंत्रालय ने भी इसी तरह के शब्द तैयार किये हैं और जैसा अभी माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने कहा कि लोक-सभा ने भी इसी तरह के शब्द तैयार किये हैं । तो इस तरह के बराबर अलग अलग मंत्रालयों में यह काम हो रहा है । क्या इस तरह से काम बढ़ता नहीं है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं, उसमें यह सब काम मदद करेगा । इससे कोई नुकसान नहीं होता है । मेरे खयाल से अभी तक जितना भी काम हुआ है उस सब को कोआर्डिनेट करने की पूरी कोशिश की गई है ।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Will suitable instructions be given with regard to phonetics and spelling also? For example it is put in as 'Dura' for 'Doora". For telephone, I find the word starts with 'dura'. It may sound as 'दूरा' Really it should be 'दूर' . Will instructions be issued with regard to phonetics also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the hon. Member has any suggestions to give, I will be ready to consider. He may pass them on.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. I am not going to allow as many questions as there are words.

Re-organisation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission

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*503. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 755 on the 8th March, 1958, and state:

(a) how far the Scheme to re-organise the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has progressed; and

(b) what is its nature?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) The Scheme to re-organise the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has not yet been finalised, but it is hoped this will be done shortly.

(b) It is likely to take the shape of an autonomous body incorporated under the Companies Act.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if additional funds will be provided for this Oil and Natural Gas Commission when it has been reorganised or will it be allowed to do its work within the funds already budgeted?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Actually the provision of funds has not got much to do with the form of the organisation. An autonomous organisation is intended to give it greater autonomy and greater scope of function. So far as overall availability of funds is concerned, that would depend upon their actual requirements, their capacity to spend usefully and the overall resources of the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are many types of autonomous undertakings in our country. May I know which model the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is going to adopt?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This has been replied to in the reply to part (b).

Sardar Iqbal Singh: What will be its relation with Oil India, Ltd.? May I know whether it will be a separate body or whether this will also merge with it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This will be a separate body.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the importance of this Commission's work in developing our country and the Oil and natural gas resources of our country, may I know what steps the Government will take to expedite the process of having an autonomous Corporation established for this?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Steps are being taken to give it the shape of a Corporation under the Companies Act. But, I may assure the hon. Member and the House that so far as the work is concerned, that is not being withheld, nor is it being slowed down merely because the form of a company is not given to this organisation. This organisation, if I may say so, is functioning with all possible speed.

Messrs. International Construction Company Ltd.

*504. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Messrs. International Construction Co. Ltd., were appointed General Consultants for all the steel plants when each Steel Plant had its special Consultants and when this firm had already got itself appointed for Durgapur;

(b) what service do they render to various steel plants; and

(c) what is the total fee paid to them so far, under this agreement?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) In addition to the preparation of the layout, drawing up of specifications and supervision of manufacture and construction of the Steel Plants proper, there are a number of other

matters on which it was considered necessary to have competent technical advice. The International Construction Company were known to have considerable experience of the problems of construction and operation of steel plants. They had gone, on a previous occasion, into the problems of steel industry in India and had also knowledge and experience of conditions in India. They were, therefore, engaged to advise the Department of Iron and Steel on general steel matters.

(b) In addition to their work as Technical Consultants in the Durgapur Steel Plant, their services, as General Consultants, have been availed of in connection with the planning of the fourth steel plant, coal washeries, raw material supplies, the alloy and tool steel plant, production of refractories within the country, evolution of a new set of Indian Standards, based on the metric system, for hot rolled sections and in a number of cases for a second opinion, where considered necessary, on matters relating to Rourkela, Bhilai, Tata Iron & Steel Works and the Mysore Iron & Steel Works. Their advice is also taken on questions concerning the re-rolling industry, electric furnaces, manufacture of ferro-manganese and the like.

(c) Rs. 2·53 million.

Shri Morarka: May I know the total number of staff employed by these consultants in India, and whether that is in compliance with both the agreements which Government have entered into with these people?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The actual strength of the staff will vary from time to time. If the hon. Member tables a question separately, I shall certainly collect that information for him for any particular period in which he may be interested.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that under the agreement, these people are supposed to engage two senior technicians and five engineers at the site, whereas three years have passed and till now they have employed only two persons in all, under both the agreements?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is a Member of the Estimates Committee which has gone into the matter in considerable detail. Therefore, some of the information that he has is probably more than I have. But if he tables a question and lists any particular points which he thinks the House should also know, I shall certainly place in a tabulated form all the information that he wants.

Shri Morarka: May I correct the Minister and say that I am no longer a Member of the Estimates Committee? The information which I am giving has not come into my possession as a Member of the Estimates Committee.

Mr. Speaker: All that the Minister says is that whatever might be the source, whether it be the Estimates Committee or anything else, he is not in a position to answer it now. If a separate question is tabled, he will give the details.

Shri Morarka: May I know what services this firm renders at Durgapur? When there is another contract for technical services, under which we are paying Rs. 14 crores to those people, may I know why these people are paid about Rs. 2 crores at Durgapur separately?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as this foreign firm of consultants is concerned, the fees that are payable with regard to the three steel plants are as follows. Fees payable to the International Construction Co. as consultants for Durgapur is about Rs. 1·87 crores. This compares with Rs. 2·5 crores to the U.S.S.R. for Bhilai, and Rs. 2·84 crores to the German consultants for Rourkela. So, so far as the International Construction Co. is concerned, they are doing in relation to Durgapur something of the type that is being done by the U.S.S.R. for Bhilai and by the German consultants for Rourkela. I might, however, add that

the scope of work differs from plant to plant.

Shri Morarka: In Bhilai and Rourkela, we do not pay any additional fee for technical services, while in Durgapur, we pay Rs. 14 crores as extra fee for technical services. Therefore, the same analogy does not apply. When we are paying Rs. 14 crores to another company, why should we pay Rs. 2 crores to this company also for technical services?

Sardar Swaran Singh: These are technical consultants, and the reason is all the greater that we should always have consultants to enable the corporation to have second opinion on highly technical matters in which we have not got much experience.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether in the case of Rourkela and Bhilai, this very company, namely the International Construction Co. is not an additional consultant over and above the German and Russian consultants for Rourkela and Bhilai respectively?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already tried to explain that so far as the other projects, namely the Bhilai and Rourkela ones, are concerned, the function of the International Construction Co. is not to act as day-to-day consultants; but they are always available for what may be described as second opinion.

For the information of the hon. Member, I may tell him that their services have been availed of in the matter of a preliminary study of the Bokaro project, the preparation of the invitation to tender for the coal washeries, the alloy and tool steel plant, plant and equipment for the iron ore mines at Barsua, study of the detailed project reports on Rourkela and Bhilai, the evaluation of new Indian standards based on the metric system for hot rolled sections, the problems of the re-rolling industry, electric furnaces, ferro-manganese plant, low shaft furnaces etc. A second opinion was also taken on a number of matters relating to Rourkela and Bhilai. For instance, they went into considerable detail in examining the tender of Messrs. Krupp and Demags for various sections of the plant at Rourkela, and also of the German suppliers of rolling mill equipment at Rourkela. This is the answer to the precise question which the hon. Member was asking.

Mr. Speaker: I believe we must have had a discussion on this mater, that is, the administration of the steel plants, during the last Budget Session. Unless the International Construction Co. was put in charge of supervision of the other two, after the last budget discussions were over, is this the forum now, during the question hour, to go into all the details as to why they were appointed and so on? Hon. Members must have had an opportunity earlier. But in case it is said that these have been appointed newly, then I shall allow a question, and not only a question—because this is not a matter which can be disposed of in a question—but if hon. Members feel that much money is being spent away unnecessarily, then I shall allow a discussion over this matter. But, if, before the last Budget discussions, these people were already there, then I do not propose allowing all sorts of questions regarding this matter, however good they might be, because the hon. Members did not take an opportunity then. The question hour cannot be utilised for this purpose. I am prepared to allow a discussion....

Shri Bimal Ghose: But Government have given this information to us only now.

Shri V. B. Nayar: The information which the Minister has given now was not available at that time. We are getting it only now.

Shri Morarka: We were not aware of all this information.

Mr. Speaker: Do hon. Members expect that every Minister will invite every hon. Member and tell him? If this had occurred even before, and the International Construction Co. was

already entrusted with this work, it was open to them to ask for further details. There is no meaning in saying, I came to know of it somehow, through a whisper from somebody, and I am putting this question now. Hon. Members had ample opportunity earlier. They are not merely eliciting a fact here, but they want to impress upon Government that what they do is wrong, they ought not to waste Rs. 14 crores and so on. Shall I allow the whole of the question hour for that? I am really sorry to know that hon. Members forget that they have got ample opportunities to raise a discussion for one hour, two hours or two and a half hours and so on. They can table a resolution. If any hon. Member like Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has some suggestions to make regarding education, or any hon. Member like Shri Morarka who takes interest in this matter thinks that much more money than is necessary is being spent away, then they should have tabled their resolutions, and in due course, they will come in the ballot, or if the matter is more important, I shall certainly allow them an opportunity.

Now, only those questions can be asked which ask for information which was not available either in the Library or any other book or any other publication till now, and which is now available.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I elicit one information? In view of the fact that an Indian firm of consultants have made a very god job of the latest Ferro-manganese plant at Joda in Orissa, may I know why Government fight shy of Indian consultants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not accept the premise. We are not fighting shy of Indian consultants at all.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Have Government any Indian consultants at all?

Sardar Swaran Singh: For this type of work, a suitable consultant was not available.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: This is a matter of opinion—unless Government are superseded by another Government.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether these experts have given an opinion to the Government recently that the LD process we are adopting at Rourkela is not suitable under Indian conditions?

Sardar Swaran Singh: With regard to the LD process, opinions of experts all the world over differ. I do not know which precise opinion is in the mind of the hon. Member. But this matter has been examined from time to time, and after very great thought this LD process, which is the latest in this field, has been adopted, and it is actually in operation on a fairly large scale all the world over. Those who have originated this process claim that it is economical both in terms of capital expenditure as well as of production.

Research

*505. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government of India to avoid duplication in research in the various research institutes/National Laboratories under the control of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

(b) the steps taken, if any, to determine priorities in research subjects from the point of all-India importance and to assign the subjects according to such priorities to the various institutes?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Each National Laboratory under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is devoted to a particular field of study and investigations and even when investigations are carried out on the same subject in more than one laboratory, they are in respect of different aspects which relate to the specific objectives of the

laboratories concerned. The possibility of duplication and unnecessary expenditure is further reduced by maintaining close liaison between the various National Laboratories and exchange of research programmes, publications and results of research, periodic conferences of Directors and holding of Symposia and Seminars.

(b) The programmes of work to be carried out at the National Laboratories are drawn up or approved by an expert committee of the Executive Council of the Laboratory and priorities of different works to be undertaken at a Laboratory are determined on the recommendations of that committee.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I suggest that in the case of such answers where plenty of details are involved, they may be laid on the Table, because by the time we hear the end of the answer the beginning is forgotten?

I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government of India are maintaining a list of priorities on the basis of all-India importance of research projects? If so, what is the method by which from the list various subjects are allotted to the various institutes?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I thought I had just answered that question. The answer may be slightly long because detailed information had to be given, but there are only two main points, that there is close liaison between the Laboratories, and even when the same problem is tackled in different Laboratories, they look at it from different points of view.

Cashew Apples

*506. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research is being conducted with cashew apples for utilising them for food and drinks; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The investigations carried out at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore indicate that the following edible products can be made from Cashew apples:—

(i) Juice, Syrup and various types of beverages containing vitamin C and blends with other fruits.

(ii) Candy.

(iii) Jam.

(iv) Halva.

(v) Chutney.

(vi) Fruit in syrup (canned).

(vii) Frozen Juice and Syrup.

(viii) Pickles.

(ix) Canned in curried form in combination with other vegetable like potatoes and tomatoes.

Shri Kodiyan: What is the estimated annual quantity of these fruits wasted without being consumed?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Figures are not available with me and their collection would take an amount of time probably not commensurate with the results.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is given in the Spices Inquiry Committee Report.

Mr. Speaker: Then it need not be answered here.

Shri Kodiyan: How does the food value of these fruits compare with other common fruits like mangoes, especially with regard to vitamins?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am told that these fruits, cashew apples, contain 170—236 mg. of absorbic acid per 100 ml. I have not the figures regarding mangoes.

Mr. Speaker: How are we better off so far as knowledge is concerned?

Shri V. P. Nayar: It has been revealed by the Spices Inquiry Committee that the annual loss, that is, by way of fruits which are not consumed, will be nothing less than 40,000 maunds of fruits. Are Government aware that these fruits cannot be consumed because of the presence of anacardic acid, which is astringent to taste? If so, has the laboratory evolved a process to neutralise the taste of this anacardic acid so that the fruits may be consumed?

Mr. Speaker: Why does not the hon. Minister put Shri V. P. Nayar in touch with the scientists there?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have recently been to the Institute and I found that this was not one of the specific problems tackled there.

Mr. Speaker: If he is not able to get the information from the technical personnel there, does he expect any further information from the hon. Minister here? Next question.

Machinery

*507. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stocks of machinery are lying in and around Kankinara-Panagarh-Calcutta for the last 13 years or so and Government have been spending considerable amount for their looking after; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir. Stocks of machinery and other stores in serviceable and repairable condition are held in the Engineer Stores Depots at Kankinara and Panagarh. There is no other machinery depot in and around Calcutta.

(b) Frequent surveys are carried out at these depots with a view to declaring surpluses from time to time. Stores of the value of about Rs. 545 lakhs have been declared for disposal since 1951. In present circumstances of import restrictions and paucity of foreign exchange very rigid restrictions on disposal of otherwise disposable property, are considered essential.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: May I know whether Government have suffered any losses in these stocks by way of theft and damages?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): In all depots, there are cases of small theft. But in regard to these two depots, nothing of any serious character has been brought to notice. They are kept under proper guard and security.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I did not follow the answer.

Mr. Speaker: In all depots, there is an amount of theft, but it is not abnormal here.

Sardar Majithia: Not very serious.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Can we have the figures of valuation of the theft?

Mr. Speaker: Average percentage?

Shri Tyagi: In the country.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Not average, but in these particular cases.

Shri Krishna Menon: No case of theft requiring special attention in these two depots has been brought to our notice. These places are adequately safeguarded because they contain valuable equipment. If I may say so, there is a somewhat erraneous popular conception that the stores in depots are waste products. They are goods that came at the end of the war, and in the present conditions the Defence Ministry has thought it necessary to impose a moratorium on disposals, because of the use that we can make of these in production or construction.

Shri Ranga: These have been in storage for the last 13 years. Can we not have an idea of whether they suffered any damage when they have been kept in storage for such a long period? And what is meant by normal loss? We are not able to understand.

Is there any kind of average degree of loss that Government are prepared to consider to be reasonable?

Shri Krishna Menon: I would make no reference to loss in the sense of the question. I was asked whether there were thefts. It is possible that in a depot there may be occasional thefts of a small character, but nothing serious in these two depots has been brought to our notice.

With regard to keeping them for ten years, the stores are normally used as they are. Parts may be used; something may be built into something else. In the case of this equipment, ten years is not a very long period. I think to give them away would not be in the public interest; so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, would be inadvisable and it would not be in the national interest either.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह सब सामान छाया में पड़ा हुआ है या खोपन में ?

Shri Krishna Menon: I understand the question is whether they are kept in open air or under covered accommodation. This is a big problem which no Finance Minister has been able completely to solve so far. We require at least 9 million square feet of covered space to cover the vehicles that lie in the open. We regret they are being left in the open, but we have not the resources to cover all of them. Gradual progress is being made and I think administrative sanction has been given for upto 3 lakh square feet—a very small proportion We confess that it should not be kept in the open, but there is not the place to keep it under cover.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In almost all the depots, there are serviceable items. May I know whether any steps have been taken to use or reprocess these items for our use in other defence establishments like ordnance factories? Has any committee been formed to see that these things are properly screened before being auctioned, to find out whether some of the items out of these scraps can be used in ordnance factories?

Shri Krishna Menon: I think I answered this question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that stores which are useful are made use of.

Shri M. R. Krishna: What is the total value of the U.S. disposal stores purchased by the Government of India still left unused and what percentage of it is going to be used by Defence in future?

Shri Krishna Menon: No disposal stores have been purchased by the Government of India.

Mirza Ghalib's Delhi House

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*588. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sahitya Akadami's Advisory Board for Urdu has passed a resolution requesting Government to take early steps to acquire the Delhi house of Mirza Ghalib for the purpose of converting it into a suitable memorial; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir, on the 15th of May, 1958.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the estimated cost of the proposed memorial?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The site of the building has not yet been handed over to us; and, therefore, details have not been worked out.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know in what condition the building is and whether Government propose to expedite the decision on its purchase?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Very little of the original structure now remains and practically every bit of it is modern in material. In addition, it has got entangled with evacuee properties. Since part of it belongs to evacuees and part of it to non-evacuees, this has taken a longer time. I have just heard from the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation that the Assistant Custodian has completed his enquiry and has valued it at Rs. 33,000. After the final decision of the Deputy Custodian General, we will take action for getting possession.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि इतने बड़े साहित्यकार की यादगार बनाने का प्रयत्न चल रहा है । क्या इसी प्रकार और भी जो उर्दू, हिन्दी तथा हमारी दूसरी भाषाओं के साहित्यकार हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में भी विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : यह ख्याल हमेशा हमारे सामने है, लेकिन जब कोई तजवीज सामने आयगी तो उसके ऊपर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Jamshedpur Strike

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*509. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri**
Shri S. A. Dange:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that military forces from the Eastern Command of the Army were ordered to stand by and to take up position in Jamshedpur in connection with the strike of the workers of the Tata Iron and Steel Company on the nights of the 19th and 20th May, 1958; and

(b) if so, the circumstances in which military forces were sent to Jamshedpur?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). In response to a request by the State Government and in accordance with the law and established procedure, the Army rendered assistance to authorities in Jamshedpur in the law and order situation during the time of the strike by the workers of Tata Iron & Steel Company. The troops reached Jamshedpur on morning of the 20th May, and were withdrawn on the 30th May, 1958.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if it was only for law and order purposes, to assist the State Government in upholding law and order, that the troops were sent there?

Sardar Majithia: As I said in the answer, it was at the request of the State Government and according to the law of land that these troops were sent there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The section of the Criminal Procedure Code under which the troops can be called in by the Magistrate is section 129. It says:.....

Mr. Speaker: Are we arguing it out here? What is the question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the troops were required to disperse any assembly?

Mr. Speaker: Is it stated anywhere under the law that troops cannot be called in for purposes of protecting....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, section 129 was quoted. My submission is.....

Mr. Speaker: They have not quoted that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member takes hold of a particular section and says, under this they are competent.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it was called in under section 129 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): This matter was fully explained by yourself in the

House the other day. The position was that a proclamation, or whatever it is, under section 144 had been made by the local authorities when this meeting or possibly unlawful assembly took place. But, in any case, the Defence authorities have a statutory obligation to come to the assistance of the civil authorities if so asked. It is not necessary even for the State Government to make the request. The magistrate makes a request and the Defence authorities go. But what degree of force they should use is a matter for the Defence authorities. And, in this case no force was used. There has been at no time any intervention by the Defence authorities or Defence Forces in industrial disputes. They will not be used to break strikes.

Shri M. K. Ghosh: May I know if there were cases of sabotage and assaults inside the works and outside on the 19th or between the 15th and 19th?

Shri Krishna Menon: What happened inside the works is not the concern of the Defence Ministry.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is said that the Defence authorities acted in accordance with statutory requirements. May I know under what statutory requirement the Defence authorities acted and whether the Defence authorities were called upon, in fact, to disperse any assembly?

Shri Krishna Menon: The magistrate makes a request under section 129 or 130 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Even apart from that there is the general commitment of the Defence people, if required, to come to protect the life of the community. In this case, the District Magistrate did make a request. He can make it direct to the local Commander and the Commander has an obligation to go there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The question has been answered.

This matter came up before the House by way of an adjournment motion. The Defence Minister has said today what he said the other day that it is open to the District Magistrate or the highest magistrate there on the spot to request the Armed Forces to assist in the dispersal of the assembly. But by the time they go there they do not find it necessary to shoot. Is it contended by the hon. Members here that unless they have to shoot they should not go there? By the time they went there might be no need for them to shoot. Do the hon. Members mean that having gone there they must shoot? (*Interruptions.*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not.....

An Hon. Member: Interested in the private sector (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid hon. Members have got their own views as to what ought to have been done and what ought not to have been done.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, there is a contradiction in the reply originally given and the reply subsequently given. The original reply said that it was at the request of the State Government that the military went there. I would like to know whether the request came from the Chief Secretary or from the District Magistrate.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister said, from the District Magistrate.

Shri Tangamani: The original reply was, at the request of the State Government I would like to know whether it was a request from the Chief Secretary for the supply of these troops.

Shri Krishna Menon: We have no desire to withhold any information from the House. A request from the Magistrate is adequate. Under the ordinary general law the Chief Secretary representing the State Government can make a general request at any time. The request of the District Magistrate is the request of the State Government.

Reference was also made to the private sector. I am not aware that law and order is in the private sector.

Mr. Speaker: I am here to guard against any encroachments upon the rights of any hon. Member. This is a private sector. The moment they go out and some persons assault them, can we say it is the private sector? No.

Development Loan Fund of the U.S.A.

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*514. **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any discussion between the representatives of the Government of India and Development Loan Fund of the United States have taken place;

(b) if so, whether any procedure for the utilisation of 75 million dollars loan has been formulated; and

(c) what are the programmes chalked out for the utilisation of this 75 million dollars loan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Copies of two Develoment Loan Fund agreements showing the projects and procedure for utilisation are placed on Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 2.]

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether these specific projects for the development of road transport, cement and jute industries have been worked out?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes; they have been worked out by the respective Ministries.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the details of these specific projects in which this loan will be invested?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will require a special question to that effect.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the terms for the repayment of this loan, whether on deferred payment basis or on any other basis?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The terms of the loan are that the repayment will start from 30th June 1959; and, in the case of the railway project loan, it will be paid in 40 equal semi-annual instalments; and respecting others, it will be 30 equal semi annual instalments.

Shri Joachim Alva: In the first agreement 25 million dollars are set apart for modernisation of transport and for buying component parts of vehicles. I want to know whether we are entitled to buy these parts in Germany or in England or we should buy them only in America?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Does he want information as regards this agreement or with regard to some previous agreement?

Shri Joachim Alva: The first agreement.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will give the information. There is no specific provision in this Development Loan Fund agreement to the effect that we will have to purchase them from America alone. If the price and other factors are favourable, we may purchase them in America. For instance, so far as the railway parts are concerned, that is to say, steel and other things, we are purchasing from outside. Similarly, cement is not the line of purchase from America and we purchase cement from outside. So far as motor spare parts and others are concerned, a part of it will be purchased in America because it is better qualitatively and otherwise.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether this loan can be utilised for financing the purchase of goods for which the contract was placed before March, 1958 and the goods are to be delivered before September 1961?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It will be utilised to finance the future purchases; not the past commitments.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: My question is this. There are some goods for which contract has been placed for the purpose of modernisation and expansion of the railway system. There are goods which are likely to be delivered before the stipulated time, that is, September, 1961. Will we be utilising this amount for financing those purchases?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir. The Railway Board and the respective Ministries are working out the details and fresh tenders will be issued. So, it is not in relation to any past commitments.

Commonwealth Naval Exercises

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*515. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Navy took part in a joint naval exercise along with the Navies of the United Kingdom, Pakistan and Ceylon during May to July, 1958;

(b) whether all the exercises in this connection took place in the Indian Ocean and, if so, in which part of it; and

(c) the names of the naval crafts belonging to the Indian Navy which took part in these exercises?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, from 30th May to 1st July, 1958.

(b) The exercises took place in the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and off the East and South Coasts of Ceylon.

(c) Indian Naval Ships MYSORE, DELHI, GODAVARI, GOMATI, GANGA, TIR, KISTNA, CAUVERY and SHAKTI took part in the exercises.

Four SEALAND aircraft of the Indian Navy also took part.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the aircraft of the Indian Air Force also participated in this exercise?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have said that Four SEALAND aircraft of the Indian Navy took part.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I know whether other Governments did not object to this? Did they not say: "How is it that you are speaking of peace and you are also speaking of neutrality, but your Navy took part in the exercises with the British Navy?" Did any country object to it?

Mr. Speaker: It is only an exercise.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Nobody objected to it; these are normal exercises.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know how these naval exercises, specially with Pakistan, are going to help the Indian Navy to improve its efficiency? Or is it just a ceremonial exercise?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It helps us to work with others.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member perhaps wants to know this. In case of conflict—there is not likely to be, but if at all there is a conflict—would not Pakistan Navy by this collaboration know what we are doing? That is the question.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Sir, we are not doing anything that they do not know, to start with. Secondly, these are exercises. For instance, you cannot box with yourself; you must have somebody else as your partner. So, that is there. I cannot give you the figures but the units of Pakistan Navy were infinitely small and apart from the British Navy, ours were the largest complement and we learn by these. If they are likely to know what we are doing, we are likely to know what they are able to do.

Small Savings Scheme

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*517 { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount invested in Small Savings during the half year ending 30th June, 1958 and the corresponding period in the previous year?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The total net collections in Small Savings Schemes during the period January to June, 1958 amount to Rs. 47·93 crores approximately, as against Rs. 24·98 crores during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know the total amount of collection made through Women's Savings Scheme and how does it compare with the other agency schemes in operation?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not have any separate figures for the amount collected by Women's Savings Scheme alone but I can assure the hon. Member that they are doing a very useful and substantial work.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether any defalcation was detected in the small savings account during the period in question and if so will the hon. Minister give State-wise details?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: So far as defalcation is concerned, it may be a very negligible amount and it is not possible to collect the figures because they are spread over different parts of India in different agencies

U.S. Aid for Iron Ore Project

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*518. { **Shri Radha Raman:** **Shri Supakar:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement was signed on the 25th June, 1958 allotting 20 million dollars from U.S. President's Asian Economic Development Fund to India; and

(b) if so, what are the detailed terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* ..ppendix III, annexure No. 2A.]

Shri Radha Raman: I am not able to find in this agreement whether any arrangement with regard to the loan of the services of some persons has been arrived at and if so how many people from outside will come to India in order to carry on this project.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What services he means?

Shri Radha Raman: I mean the personnel required for implementation of this project. Has any arrangement been made in order to get the required personnel from that country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If the agreement does not provide for it, there may not be any personnel brought in.

Shri Radha Raman: May I take it that no outsider will come in?

Mr. Speaker: May I ask the hon. Minister if all such agreements are placed in the library? If they are, the hon. Ministers need not take the trouble of giving details about them. The hon. Ministers may simply say that the hon. Member is referred to the copy placed in the library.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Usually it is the practice but we have placed copy on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: If they are placed on the Table, they should go into the library also. I take it hereafter that all these agreements will be made available to the Library and I would not allow details to be asked except on certain matters arising out of this.

Shri Supakar: What is the foreign exchange component of the total

estimated cost of the railway between Sambalpur and Titlagarh?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The total estimated cost of the whole scheme which includes the railway line and the development of port facilities has been worked out finally to be about 67 million dollars of which 32·5 million dollars will be the foreign exchange component

Shri Supakar: I want to know the break-up so far as railway line is concerned.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am afraid I would not be able to give the separate break-up for the railway lines and others.

Shri Tangamani: In the agreement we find that for the period of U.S. loan, the U.S. ships will be allowed to take the iron ore to Japan and other places. May we know whether the Government will consider revising this in view of the development of the Indian shipping?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not remember with regard to this agreement but generally for certain imports under the Development Loan Fund and other imports also, there is a provision that a part of the goods will be brought in U.S. shipping. If there is a provision in this agreement, we are bound by it.

Shri Tangamani: My point is.....

Mr. Speaker: The point is this. The Government is also anxious to develop our own shipping and the Government is in charge of shipping. As and when this shipping is available, they will certainly dispense with American shipping.

Shri Tangamani: Here we have got iron ore which is being transported to Japan, and for that we are using American ships because we have got this loan commitment.

Mr. Speaker: Is it because we are committed, or is it for want of shipping facilities that we are using American ships?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Our shipping is not able to cope with all the demand for shipping. It is also because America is financing this project. Therefore, with respect to this and also with respect to others like the D.L.F. loan, a part of the goods may be brought in American shipping; that is part of the agreement.

12·00 hrs.

Short Notice Question

Closure of Manganese Mines

S.N.Q. 5. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some of the manganese mines have closed working;

(b) if so, the causes for such closures and the number of such mines closed;

(c) whether the demand for Indian manganese ore in U.S.A. and other world markets has gone down recently;

(d) whether the production of manganese ore has recorded any fall as a result of fall in the demand of our manganese ores in world market; and

(e) whether Government propose taking any steps to prevent further fall in the export of manganese ore from the country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The closure of the mines has been due to following reasons:—

(1) Some of the mines have had persistent and continuous yield of low grade ores for which there is very restricted market particularly as the desulphurising process in which it was being used is being switched on to the caustic soda process.

(2) The fall in the price of the manganese ore, which has been the direct result of the recession in the U.S.A. and other steel producing countries, has

made it uneconomic to produce and sell low grade ores.

(3) There have been some temporary closures also because of heavy rains and accumulation of stocks.

(4) Cessation of mining operations has also been due to restricted transport conditions.

Closed in 1957	54 mines
Closed in 1958 (Till 30-6-1958)	82 mines
Total	136 mines

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 8]

Shri Panigrahi: In view of the fact that 136 manganese ore mines have closed down, may I know to what extent our manganese production has suffered and how much we have lost in terms of foreign exchange?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Obviously, Sir, if our exports decline our foreign exchange suffers. But in the export market we do not have the last word; it depends upon the capacity of other countries to purchase and our capacity to supply the requisite quantity in the requisite quality. So far as the decrease in production is concerned, I have the figures here—it is a longish statement—and if the hon. Member is interested I shall place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may give the figures for two years; if for one year the export was sufficient and whether it declined in the next year both in quantity and also in price.

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as production during 1958 is concerned....

Mr. Speaker: 1958 is still to run.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have got here the figures in respect of the principal countries, in thousand metric tons. Actually the total production of steel has also decreased to a great extent. In 1957, for instance, the quantity was 1,06,44,000 for U.S.A., 21,696 for U.K. and 58,812 for E.C.S.C. In percentages it was 34·7 for U.S.A., 7·48 for U.K. and 20·27 for E.C.S.C. It was 4·32 per cent. for Japan.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether it is not a fact that there has been a rise in the export of ferro-manganese, although there has been a fall in the export of manganese ore?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is correct, and that is a welcome change in a way.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the S.T.C. drawn a distinction between prosperous and well developed areas operated by foreign firms with big capital, and under-developed areas like Belgaum and North Kanara where people have less credit and the S.T.C. has not been able to help the people to clear up the stocks that have been accumulated there?

Sardar Swaran Singh: About exact details, Sir, the Commerce and Industry Ministry will be better qualified to answer questions about S.T.C. But I would like to remind the hon. Member that out of the total export quota S.T.C. has got 50 per cent. and the balance 50 per cent. is with other exporters.

Shri Bose: May I know if the mines that have closed down have been finally closed, or they will be reopened after some time?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is very difficult to prophesy for the future. My hope and prayer is that they should open and production in the country should increase. But the hon. Member will readily recognise that when hundreds of mines are concerned, to give a uniform answer with regard to all the mines, perhaps, will not be giving a true picture.

Shri Bose: May I know whether those mines have been exhausted or there is manganese ore still to be worked out?

Sardar Swaran Singh: By 'closure' I meant that in those mines from which manganese ore could be mined the production has ceased on account of other circumstances and developments.

Shri Dasappa: Is it not a fact that the price of manganese has fallen in the foreign market, and Indian market is finding it difficult to export its manganese ore?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is correct.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know how many workers have been affected by the closure of these mines?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid; I have not got those figures.

Shri Dasappa: In view of the admission that there has been a fall in price in the foreign market, may I know what steps the Government of India is taking in order to export manganese ore?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have laid on the Table of the House a statement giving information asked for in part (e) of the question. That is precisely what the hon. Member is now asking. If you like, Sir, I can read out the various steps that have been taken. But so far as the question of price is concerned, it has to be realised that India does not control the world prices; there are other factors over which we have no control, so far as world prices are concerned. We have to be content with whatever prices are available, because we do not hold monopoly for manganese ore.

Shri Panigrahi: In part (a) of the statement it has been stated that Government of India is entering into a barter agreement with U.S.A. against the import of 4,50,000 tons of wheat. May I know what amount of manganese ore has been decided to be exported to U.S.A. against this barter agreement.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That will depend upon the price at which wheat for import is valued and also the price at which manganese ore which has to be exported is valued; then it is a question of arithmetic to calculate the exact tonnage.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Iron Ore to Rourkela Steel Plant

*497. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 999 on the 8th March, 1958 and state the exact sources from which it is proposed to obtain the iron ore for the operation of the blast furnaces in Rourkela in the initial period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): It is proposed to obtain iron ore for the Rourkela Steel Plant in the initial period through the State Trading Corporation who are expected to obtain it from the Gua region. Thereafter, the permanent arrangement will be to get ore from the Barsua mines, fifty miles from Rourkela, which is being developed by Hindustan Steel Private Limited.

Educational Survey

*499. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1882 on the 28th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the field work on the Educational Survey of India in respect of the remaining States has been completed;

(d) whether the final report on the field work has been completed; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The field work has been completed in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala,

Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura;

(b) No, Sir;

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply above.

Steel Processing Industries

*510. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steel processing industries have been working under difficult conditions as a result of continued shortage of necessary raw materials; and

(b) whether Government have taken any action to meet the situation

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Government is aware of shortage of steel not only for the steel processing industries but for other requirements also

(b) Steps have been taken to increase the overall indigenous production of finished steel in the country from 1·3 million tons to 4·5 million tons by 1960-61 Subject to availability of foreign exchange, it is proposed to import steel to augment indigenous supply. To achieve an efficient utilisation of the available steel, actual allocations to individual steel processing units are made on considerations of stock and level of production to be maintained in accordance with the priority of development allotted to each industry

Tobacco Cultivation

*511. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cultivation of tobacco is on the increase; and

(b) the recent steps taken by Government to give relief to *hooka tobacco*?

The Deputy Minister for Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The information available with the department is that acreage under tobacco has shown some decrease during the last two crop years.

Hooka tobacco as such is not separately classified in the Central Excise tariff for purposes of assessment. However, relief given to tobacco cured in whole leaf form referred to in item 91(5)of the Central Excise tariff which includes *hooka tobacco* also, is?

(1) 3 naye paise per lb. in respect of the basic excise duty which is 50 naye paise per lb.

(2) Varieties which were broken up prior to the tariff changes announced on the 15th [illegible] 1957 and were assessable at the higher rate of Re. 1 per lb were given the benefit of the lower rate of assessment till 30th June, 1958 at 47 naye paise per lb.

(3) The additional excise duty on the broken varieties referred to at (2) above was reduced from 20 naye paise per lb. to 3 naye paise per lb. till the 30th June, 1958; and

(4) Varieties of tobacco which are chopped up while in green state for the manufacture of *hooka* mixtures are assessed at the lower rate of 47 naye paise per lb. as against Re. 1 per lb., otherwise applicable.

मध्य प्रदेश में अफीम की खेती

*५१२. **श्री डमर :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में अफीम की खेती किस वर्ष से बिल्कुल बन्द कर दी जायगी ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में पोस्त (अफीम) की खेती बिल्कुल बन्द कर देने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Export of High Grade Coal

*513. { Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the export of high grade coal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much high grade coal is expected to be exported?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes; in order to increase the foreign exchange earnings of the country.

(c) It is proposed to export an additional 0·5 million tons during 1958 and up to 1 million tons during each of the next three years These quantities include 0.2 million tons and 0·5 million tons, respectively of metallurgical or coking coal

Korba Coal Fields

*518. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary**: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Russian experts headed by Mr. E.S. Emlin who came to India for holding discussions with the National Coal Development Corporation regarding the development of Korba Coal Fields have finished their work; and

(b) whether full agreement has been reached and all the details settled?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet. The discussions between the Soviet Experts and the National Coal Development Corporation Engineers are still in progress. If the period of three months stipulated in the Contracts is adhered to, the work should be finished within August, 1958.

(b) Does not arise.

Stadium at Patna

*519. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a stadium at Patna;

(b) the estimated cost of constructing that stadium; and

(c) what part of the cost of construction will be borne by the Union Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir The Bihar Government propose to construct a sports stadium-cum-guest house at Patna.

(b) The total estimated cost of the stadium-cum-guest house is Rs. 10,03,200 This is liable to revision.

(c) The matter is under consideration If the proposal is accepted, the Government of India will bear 50 per cent. of the cost of construction excluding the cost of land.

Civil Service Regulations

*520. **Shri Shivananjappa**: Will the Mimster of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government Servants Civil Service Regulations have been amended according to which Government employees who are responsible for gross negligence could be prosecuted even after retirement?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Yes. A copy of the revised article 351-A, Civil Service Regulations is placed on the Table of the House: [See Appendix III, annexure No. 4].

Life Insurance Corporation Field Workers

*521. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Aniruddh Sinha:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Ramam:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the field insurance workers of the Life Insurance Corporation have been observing hunger strike in various parts of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that these field insurance workers have also decided to go on strike;

(c) if so, from which date;

(d) what are their grievances; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) **Yes, Sir.**

(b) No, Sir. As a result of discussions with the Ministry of Finance the representatives of the workers have agreed to withdraw their strike notice scheduled for September 2, pending a meeting with Life Insurance Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 5.]

Admission to B.A. Courses in Delhi

*522. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students not admitted this year in B.A. pass and B.A. honours courses in various colleges in the University of Delhi; and

(b) whether it is a fact that students securing less than 45 per cent. marks in aggregate are not admitted in B.A. honours courses?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) B.A. (Pass). 319
B.A. (Hons.). 349

(b) This is one of the conditions of admission.

National Fire Service College, Nagpur

*523 **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of reserving seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the National Fire Service College, Nagpur has been finally considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to reserve two seats in each course of training for Sub-Officers (Elementary Course) run at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur for private candidates.

Management Courses

*524. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are going to reorganise the study of management courses in the various Universities; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The All India Council for Technical Education is considering the question of re-organisation of courses in Management

conducted by certain selected institutions in the country. For this purpose, the Board of Management Studies of the All India Council has formulated a detailed scheme which has been sent to the institutions concerned. The Board has also appointed a Committee to visit the institutions, examine the progress made by them so far in Management Courses, discuss with the Professors the manner in which the scheme might be introduced and formulate detailed proposals.

Oil Deposits in Bombay

*525. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Geological Survey for the exploration and assessment of oil deposits in Bombay State has been received; and

(b) whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 6.] giving details of the various reports on the subject that have been received already. Copies of the reports can be laid on the Table of the Sabha, if desired

Land for Scheduled Castes in Punjab

*526. **Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have placed some amount at the disposal of the Punjab Government for the grant of subsidy to Scheduled Castes to enable them to purchase cultivable land;

(b) if so, the principles and conditions observed while distributing such lands to Scheduled Castes people;

(c) whether such privilege has been extended to other States also; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is to provide 5 acres of agricultural land per family to poor landless and deserving persons belonging to scheduled castes. The cost of the land comes roughly to Rs. 4,500, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,000 is given by the Government of India as subsidy and Rs. 2,500 are provided by the State Government as a loan. The State Government also provide an additional subsidy of Rs. 500 per family for the construction of a house/well at the site.

The selection of the beneficiaries is made, one from each village in a district, by the Director of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Punjab, in consultation with an *ad hoc* committee consisting of local Harijan MLAs and two local Harijan leaders of the district concerned.

As regards the selection of land, a committee consisting of the following has been constituted in each district:

(1) Revenue Assistant of the district.

(2) District Agricultural Officer.

(3) Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies.

(4) District Harijan Welfare Officer.

(5) Two representatives of scheduled castes.

This committee helps the beneficiaries in selecting suitable land for cultivation.

The persons to whom land is to be allotted under the scheme are required to form cooperative societies to enable them to get the required amount of loan from the Cooperative Bank.

(c) and (d). No other State has proposed any similar scheme within the funds allotted to them.

Lignite Project, Neyveli

*527. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) the average depth of the quarries excavated so far for the Lignite Project, Neyveli,

(b) the maximum depth so far reached and its extent in area,

(c) the total expenditure involved, including depreciation for excavation done so far, and

(d) the cost of excavation per cubic foot?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) (a) The average depth of excavation done so far is 44 feet in an area of 6,100 ft by 180 ft

(b) The maximum depth so far reached is 48 ft in an area of 500 ft by 180 ft

(c) The total expenditure, including depreciation, for excavation done upto the end of June 1958 is Rs 71 56 lakhs To this will have to be added proportionate allocation of costs incurred on account of land, housing, supervisory and establishment staff, water supply, electricity charges, fees of consultants and the salary of their site staff and the expenditure on transport vehicles and roads The exact proportion to be added for these items has not yet been worked out

(d) The cost of excavation per cubic foot works out to 6 naye paise

Rourkela Steel Plant

*528 **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two workers of a contractor at Rourkela Steel Plant site were arrested on 13th July, 1958 for illicit possession of explosives;

(b) if so, what further searches were made in the plant site and what are the recoveries from the hutments, and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to guard against this?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c) Two persons were arrested for illicit possession of explosives The case is under investigation The allegation is that some packets of Gelatine Bundles of Fuse Coil and Detonators were recovered Instructions have been issued to the Departments using explosives to exercise strict supervision over the supply and use of explosives

Discretionary Fund of the Ministers

*529. **Shri Tyagi.** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) amounts that have been allotted as discretionary Funds in the hands of various Ministers of the Government of India, and

(b) the prescribed conditions under which the disbursement of these fund would be deemed as regular?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha) (a) The following amounts have been placed at the disposal of various Ministers of the Government of India during 1958-59 —

(i) Minister of Home Affairs
Rs 3,00,000

(ii) Minister of Health
Rs 5,00,000

(iii) Minister of Education
Rs 2,00,000

(iv) Minister of Rehabilitation
Rs 35,000

(b) A copy of the Rules for disbursements out of the Home Minister's discretionary grant is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 7] Similar rules

in respect of the other three grants are under preparation.

Tripura Territorial Council Rules

*530. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rules framed for the conduct of business of the Tripura Territorial Council and bye-laws adopted for the functioning of the Council have been submitted to the Central Government for approval;

(b) if so, whether such approval has been given; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in giving the necessary approval?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) to (c) Approval of the Central Government to the "Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business" of the Tripura Territorial Council is not required under the Territorial Councils Act. The Administrator forwarded the draft rules to the Central Government for examination from the legal point of view. These rules are under scrutiny; in the meantime, they have been provisionally passed by the Tripura Territorial Council.

As regards bye-laws, they have been forwarded for approval and are under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

U.S. Naval Tanker

*531. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S Consulate in Bombay asked for assistance to send any tug to the assistance of the disabled U.S. Naval tanker 'Caney' adrift in the Arabian Sea; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance given?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) INS KISTNA, Indian Naval Frigate, which had just returned to Cochin from Exercises, put out to Sea immediately and went to the assistance of USNS 'Caney'. She remained with her until the latter was towed safely into the Bombay Harbour.

The Port Trust, Cochin, Tug named 'COCHIN' also went to the assistance of USNS 'Caney' and stood by her until she was safely under tow.

Reserve Bank of India

*532 **Shri Ramam:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has decided to close down its Central Accounts Office in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision; and

(c) how many employees will be affected as a result of this closure and in what manner?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes

(b) Administrative facility.

(c) 85 employees, belonging to Classes II and III, who have volunteered for transfer are being moved from Calcutta to Nagpur. The Reserve Bank of India has stated that these 85 will be adequately compensated for the transfer and that the interests of those members of the staff who have not volunteered for transfer will also be safeguarded

Government-Aided Schools in Delhi

*533. **Shri Siddananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent convention of teachers of aided schools in Delhi has recommended the taking over of such

schools by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The convention recommended the taking over by the Government of the management of only those schools which had been disaffiliated on account of maladministartion etc. As it had already been decided by Government to replace such disaffiliated institutions by new schools to be opened either by the Government or by the Corporation, no action was deemed necessary on the recommendations of the teachers' convention in this behalf.

Ancient Manuscripts in Tibet

*534. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian scholars are visiting Tibet to study ancient manuscripts of interest to India;

(b) if so, the particulars of those scholars; and

(c) whether any definite information about the existence of manuscripts, monastery-wise, is available from Tibet?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration.

(c) The list of manuscripts monastery-wise is not available.

डालमिया केस

५३५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या वित्त मंत्री १३ फरवरी, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत बीमा कम्पनी के धन के कथित दुरुपयोग के सिलसिले में श्री रामकृष्ण डालमिया के विरुद्ध जो कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही थी, उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : विचार के लिये आगे भेजने वाले मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में पार्टियों की तरफ से बहस समाप्त हो गई है और अब अतिरिक्त दौरा जज की अदालत में इस मामले पर विचार हो रहा है ।

Pre-Examination Coaching of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Candidates

*536. **Shri Siddiah**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3764 on the 9th May, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the scheme of imparting pre-examination coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates for I.A.S., I.P.S. and other Central Services; and

(b) whether the scheme will be put into effect during the year 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The Delhi University prepared a scheme for imparting pre-examination coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates for these services. But later they expressed their inability to work it. Subsequently some other Universities were requested to prepare similar scheme if they would agree to take up this work. Only one University has so far submitted a scheme for this purpose, which is being examined.

(b) All posible efforts will be made to start pre-examination coaching for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates during the next examination to be held in September, 1959.

Floods in Kerala

*537. { Shri Kottukapally:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extensive damage has been caused and many lives lost as a result of floods and landslides, in the Kottayam and Ernakulum districts of Kerala, especially in the Taluqs of Thodupuzha, Kanjirapally and Peermade;

(b) if so, what are the details of the same;

(c) has any report been received from the State Government regarding these natural calamities;

(d) has any help been sought from the Centre; and

(e) if so, what is the nature of the same?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). As a result of heavy rains the Pampa, Manimala and Achancoil rivers of Kerala were under spate. Certain parts of the districts of Ernakulam, Kottayam and Alleppey were flooded, with consequent dislocation of traffic of nearby areas. 36 casualties were reported on the 13th and about five hundred houses suffered destruction.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Oil Drilling in Jaisalmer

*538. { Shri Chandak:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospecting for oil in Jaisalmer is still continuing;

(b) if the prospecting has been stopped, what was the reason for its stoppage;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by Government on this project so far; and

(d) how much foreign exchange has been spent on this project?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Total expenditure on the work being done in this area so far is Rs. 7·75 lakhs. As foreign exchange expenditure figures are not maintained area-wise, that break-up for this area is not readily available but is being worked out.

Propaganda on Kashmir Affairs

*539. { Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Damar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the false and mischievous propaganda being carried on by Miss Mridula Sarabhai through her periodic bulletins etc., on Kashmir; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to curb such unhealthy propaganda?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The activities of Miss Mridula Sarabhai have come to Government's notice and she has been detained under the Preventive Detention Act.

Schools managed by Faridabad Development Board

*540. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Schools for boys and girls managed by the Faridabad Development Board have been

transferred to the Punjab State Government; and

(b) if not, how long will it take to do so?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Punjab Government have agreed to take over these institutions which will shortly be transferred to them.

Oil Drilling in Jawalamukhi

*541. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Bose:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Wodeyar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Kailka Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the drilling for oil in Jawalamukhi;

(b) the depth to which drilling has been undertaken so far;

(c) the results achieved;

(d) whether it is a fact that natural gas has been struck in the first test well,

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any assessment of its availability and commercial value has been made; and

(g) whether there are any proposals to exploit the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) The present depth of the well is approximately 1945 meters.

(c) The data collected so far by the drilling of Jawalamukhi Well No. 1 has indicated (i) the well crossed a major thrust fault at about 1262 meters (ii) there are a number of potential oil or gas horizons. One of these on testing indicated the possibility of commercial production.

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) to (g). The gas found in the Jawalamukhi well No 1 is considered to be a dry gas though it contains small amounts of higher hydro-carbons. To assess the potentialities of this gas field, several more wells will have to be drilled The commercial exploitation of this gas will be taken up if further drilling proves that adequate reserves of gas are available

Iron and Steel

*542. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the quantity and value of steel and iron imported by established importers during the years 1957 and 1958 so far and state:

(a) how has the distribution of this material been regulated, and

(b) whether it is a fact that manufacturers as actual users have to pay black-market price to these established importers and their agents?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is given below:—

Year	Pig Iron Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)	Steel Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)
1957	4010	18,17,822	3,15,376	28,64,38,750
(Upto June) 1958	Nil	Nil	12,429	1,05,65,759

(a) Upto 6-7-1957, the established importers were free to sell the iron and steel materials to customers of their own choice. With effect from 7-7-1957, stocks with these importers, as well as subsequent arrivals, with the exception of certain special categories like tool, alloy and special steels, pipes and tubes etc. were subjected to controlled distribution to essential consumers against Release Orders issued by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.

(b) Government have no information.

Pakistanis in India

*543. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 647 on the 3rd March, 1958 and state:

(a) the nature of steps taken to ascertain the number of Pakistanis staying in the country without valid permits or passports; and

(b) their number at present?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The stay in India of Pakistani nationals is regulated by the Foreigners Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957. Their arrival and departure is checked by the staff employed for the purpose and a periodical census is undertaken to ascertain the number of such nationals.

(b) According to the information available the total number of Pakistani nationals is 3130 This does not include Assam, Bombay and West Bengal except Calcutta.

Mauryan Capital

*544. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mauryan Bull-Capital was found recently in Patna; and

(b) the historical significance of the find?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A Bull-Capital has been found which bears traces of Mauryan polish and its material is the same as that of the Mauryan Pillars, the Sarnath lion-Capital and the Didarganj Yakshi. Hence it is likely to be of the late Mauryan period.

Building Programme in Tripura

*545. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripura has been facing acute shortage of cast iron sheets, iron rods and cement and that as a result development works in public and private sectors are being held up; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken or proposed to be taken to remove such difficulties?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The quota for cement allotted to the territory is just adequate, while that of iron and steel is short of requirements. The main difficulty lies, however, in the lifting of allocated commodities because of their being transported through East Pakistan. Efforts are being made to utilise alternative means of transport, besides taking up with the Pakistan authorities the question of removal of the hurdles experienced in the movement of commodities through East Pakistan.

Integration of State Associated Banks

*546. **Shri Damani:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for the integration of States

associated Banks with the State Bank of India, in accordance with the recommendations of Rural Banking Enquiry Committee of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The recommendations in question were made by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee and not by the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee. So far as they relate to the major State-associated banks, these recommendations are still under consideration. As regards minor State-associated banks, schemes for the amalgamation of two banks with the State Bank of India have already been sanctioned under Section 35 of the State Bank of India Act. Proposals for the amalgamation of certain other minor State-associated banks are being examined.

International Geophysical Year

*547. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Scientists from India attended the fifth Conference of the International Geophysical Year held in Moscow; and

(b) if so, the personnel who constituted this delegation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad and Member, Indian National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, was the sole member of the delegation.

Charting and Mapping of Coast

*548. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the preparation of navigational charts of Indian coast lines; and

(b) when these charts will be ready and published?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The first navigational chart of Elphinstone Harbour and Approaches in Andaman Islands is likely to be published in the near future. Navigational charts of Madras and Visakhapatnam are now under preparation.

(b) Marine survey is a slow and laborious process involving good deal of precision work. There is much marine surveying to be done to cover the Indian coastline and the offlying islands of the Andaman, Nicobar and the Laccadive Groups. It will take several years to complete this work

Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute

*549. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute at Jadavpur has succeeded in evolving a process for the manufacture of optical glass;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how long it will take to start commercial production of optical glass in the country?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The chief characteristic of optical glass production is the rigid technical control of every minute detail of the operation involved in glass making in order to satisfy the specified conditions of uniformity and transparency and this the Institute has achieved.

(c) It is expected that production may start in 1961.

Holiday Homes for Children

*550. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open holiday homes for children in hill stations; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the amount likely to be spent on this scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details and financial implications have not yet been worked out.

Sanskrit College near Hyderabad

*551. **Shri Siddananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Council of Sanskrit Education has sought the aid of the Union Government for the establishment of a Sanskrit College near Hyderabad and for the expansion of Sanskrit education in the traditional way;

(b) if so, the quantum of aid sought and the nature of the scheme, if any, submitted; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Aid sought is Rs. 1,15,100 which represents 50 per cent of the total anticipated expenditure of Rs. 2,30,200 The scheme embodies opening a Central Sanskrit College near Hyderabad, running of 18 Pathsalas/Vidyalayas, 2 evening Sanskrit classes and 1 Prabandh School, and functioning of the Central Council of Sanskrit Education itself.

(c) The scheme is under consideration.

Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee

*552. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee; and

(b) the time limit, if any, by which they are expected to complete their enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee was appointed by Government on 3rd June 1958, with Shri Mahavir Tyagi, M.P., as Chairman and four other Members.

2 The first meeting of the Committee was held in New Delhi on 18th June, 1958. At this meeting the Committee decided to invite suggestions from all representative associations and interested quarters on the various problems connected with the enquiry A general press note was issued on the same day calling for suggestions Letters were also sent to the various trade associations and other bodies inviting their views.

3 The Memoranda received from the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Organisations and other bodies were examined by the Committee at its second meeting held in New Delhi from 8th to 11th August 1958. The Committee has prepared a detailed questionnaire for eliciting the views of the public on all matters connected with the administration of direct taxes. The printed questionnaire will be issued to the public very shortly and it is proposed to give time till 31st October, 1958 for the replies to be sent.

(b) 31st March, 1959.

Eastern Zonal Council

*553. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Eastern Zonal Council met on the 2nd August, 1958 at Shillong;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government relating to the subjects discussed?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G B. Pant): (a) Yes;

(b) Demarcation of fishing grounds on the coastal seas for large and mechanised boats

2. Formation of a small committee of representatives of the States comprised in the Eastern Zone to discuss problems arising out of the rehabilitation of refugees

3. Connecting the Assam-Agartala road with the all-India road system through Assam

4 Waiver of certain taxes by the Government of Assam in respect of mtransit goods belonging to Tripura and consigned to Calcutta

5. Setting up of a Joint Financial Corporation with Assam for providing financial assistance to tea estates situated in Tripura

6. Facilities for technical training required by Tripura and Manipur Administrations for the students sponsored by them.

7. Inclusion of a representative of NEFA in the Committee on Manpower Planning.

8. Consideration of recommendations submitted by the Zonal Technical Committee for Development of Power in the Eastern Zone at its meeting held on 26th April 1958.

9. Consideration of the Report of the Committee consisting of the I.Gs. of Police and other high police officers of the States of the Eastern Zone regarding the proposal for the formation of common police reserve force for the Eastern Zone.

10. Consideration of the quarterly reports for the period ended 30th June, 1958 showing action taken on the recommendations made in the first and second meetings of the Eastern Zonal Council.

11. Date and place of next meeting.

12. Inclusion of a representative of the Natural Resources Division, Planning Commission, in the Zonal Technical Committee for Development of Power

(c) A copy of the proceedings embodying the decisions taken by the Council will be placed in the Parliament Library as soon as the proceedings are ready

Sarva Seva Sangh

*554. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3675 on the 9th May, 1958 and state.

(a) whether the Sarva Seva Sangh has submitted its progress report for the 1956-57, and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Not yet Only an audited statement of accounts for the period ending June 30, 1957 has so far been received

Pension Rules for the All India Services

*555. **Shri V. C Shukla:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rulers governing the grant of pension

and gratuity to Officers of All India Service Cadres like the I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., which were constituted some 11 years back are yet to be finalised;

(b) the reasons for this delay in the finalisation of these rules;

(c) whether it is a fact that the officers who had retired from the I.A.S. prior to the 7th July, 1955 have been recently required to exercise option either in favour of the old pension rules of the listed posts under which they were governed formerly or in favour of the new pension rules under finalisation; and

(d) if so, the precise circumstances under which exercising of such option has been required before the new pension rules are formulated?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 8.]

Social Education

*556. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up Co-ordinating Councils to organise Social Education has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction and the progress made upto-date?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) State Governments have been asked to indicate their willingness to participate in the scheme and five of them have so far agreed to do so

Smuggling on Rajasthan Border

*557. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary recovered from Pakistani smugglers Rs. 61,000, 730 tolas of gold valued at about Rs. 80,000 and a pistol in an encounter with Pakistani smugglers, when they were attempting to cross the border on the night of 2nd May, 1958 in Sri Ganganagar area; and

(b) if so, whether any smuggler was killed, injured or arrested?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary recovered the following goods from three smugglers (of whom one was Pakistani and the other two were Indians) while attempting to cross the border on the night of 2nd/3rd May, 1958 near village 63 F on the Indo-Pakistan border; fire was exchanged from both sides.

730 tolas of gold

1 Pistol (32 bore with 5 cartridges)

3 wrist watches and one pen.

Total value—Rs. 80,900 and Rs 73-12-0 (Pak currency).

On the same night 250 tolas of gold were also recovered from a Pakistani national by the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary, Govindgarh. No encounter took place.

(b) No person on either side was killed or injured All the smugglers mentioned above were arrested.

Birth Centenary of Rabindranath Tagore

*558. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2015 on the 6th May, 1958 and state the further progress made in regard to the publication of works of Shri Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of his birth centenary celebrations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The following is the progress

made by the Sahitya Akademi in regard to the publication of works of Shri Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of his birth centenary celebrations:—

1. The devanagari edition of 101 select poems of Rabindranath Tagore (original Bengali text, fully annotated) has been printed and is expected to be brought out shortly under the title, "Ekottarasati".

2. The manuscripts of the devanagari editions of 500 songs and 21 short stories are completed and arrangements are being made for their printing.

3. Manuscripts of the translitterated editions of six Dramas and two Novels are under preparation.

4. The selection of material for the remaining three volumes concerning essays, travelogue, letters, etc is being made

5. Some of the above volumes are under translation in many Indian languages. The Gujarati edition of 21 short Stories has been published The manuscript of the Punjabi edition is ready for press Other assignments for translation will be made after the Devanagari editions are ready

6. It has also been decided to publish a two-volume selection of Tagore's writings in Nepali and Tibetan.

Rice Bran Oil

*559. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1608 on the 11th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the sub-committee of the **Joint Standing** Committee for Industry and Scientific Research which was set up to go into the problems of extraction of oil from rice bran and to submit a project report, has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A copy of the Report is laid on the able of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 9.]

(c) The Report is under consideration of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Small Savings Certificates

*560. **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Union Government propose to introduce sale of Small Savings Certificates and stamps through commercial bodies and industrial establishments?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Registered bodies and associations are eligible, even now, for appointment as agents for selling Certificates. The question of authorising the stocking and sale of such Certificates by agencies other than the Post Offices and the Reserve Bank of India is under consideration.

Tutorial Classes

868. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) in which University tutorial classes are being held;

(b) which universities are considering the introduction of tutorial classes; and

(c) whether Government is considering to introduce this system on an all India level?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) According to the information available, the tutorial system in some form exists in the following Universities:—

(1) Allahabad (2) Baroda (3) Bihar (4) Bombay (5) Calcutta (6) Dehli (7) Gauhati (8) Gujarat (9) Jadavpur (10) Karnatak (11) Lucknow (12) Patna (13) Poona (14) Punjab (15) Rajasthan (16) Roorkee (17) Saugor (18) S.N.D.T. Women's (19) Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth (20) Sri Venkateswara (21) Utkal (22) Visva-Bharati (23) Jammu & Kashmir

(b) The Banaras Hindu University has submitted a scheme for introducing tutorial system to the University Grants Commission.

(c) The matter is being examined by the University Grants Commission in connection with the introduction of Three-Year Degree Course and the introduction of General Education Courses in Universities and Colleges

Hold-up of Railway Wagons at Rourkela Steel Plant

869. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time ago about 1,000 railway wagons were held up at Rourkela for unloading; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the hold-up and the period for which they were so held up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). About 450 Railway wagons were held-up for about 10 days in December, 1957 at Rourkela due to—

(a) shortage of crane capacity at the plant site;

(b) shortage of loco capacity; and

(c) large increase in the arrival of wagons from Calcutta port.

Employees of Ordnance Factories

870. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for industrial and non-industrial employees in the Ordnance Factories during 1957-58; and

(b) the number of quarters to be constructed during 1958-59?

The Minister of Defence (Shri V. K. Krishna Menon): (a) 1268.

(b) 3020.

Quarters for Employees of Ordnance Depots

871. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for the employees of Ordnance Depots during 1957-58; and

(b) the number of quarters to be constructed in 1958-59?

The Minister of Defence (Shri V. K. Krishna Menon): (a) Nil.

(b) Work on construction of 183 Single OR quarters is expected to be taken up in hand during 1958-59.

Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers in Ordnance Factories

872. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gazetted and non-Gazetted officers in the Ordnance Factories as on the 1st June, 1958;

(b) the number of Industrial and non-Industrial employees in the Ordnance Factories as on the 1st June, 1958; and

(c) their annual wage bill for 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri K. Raghuramaiah):

(a) Gazetted		265
Non-Gazetted		1489
(b) Industrial		43656
Non-Gazetted		14421
(c) Gazetted	Rs.	26,24,000
Non-Gazetted	Rs	83,45,000
Industrial	Rs	5,56,25,000
Non-Industrial	Rs	2,33,26,000

Unions

873. Shri S M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of registered unions functioning under the Scientific Research side of his Ministry, and

(b) the number of them recognised?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* **Appendix III, annexure No 10**]

Training of Section Officers

874. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state —

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Reorganisation Unit has submitted a scheme of training Section Officers in the method of work study techniques,

(b) if so, whether the course of training has already commenced, and

(c) if not, when will it commence?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) The answer is in the affirmative A batch of ten Section Officers drawn from various Ministries has so far been trained Another batch will undergo training shortly. It is proposed to continue the training arrangements for some time

Central Technological Institution in Orissa

875. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central Technological Institution in the State of Orissa for industrial expansion,

(b) if so, when and how it will be established, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Eastern Regional Higher Technological Institute as recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education has already been established in Kharagpur

Ratangir Excavations

876. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the amount of money spent so far on recent archæological excavations at Ratangir hill in the district of Cuttack, Orissa?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Rs 20,327/- upto July 1958

मन्त्रालयों के पदाधिकारियों की संख्या

८७७ **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ३१ मार्च, १९५८ को भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में कुल कितने सचिव, संयुक्त सचिव उप-सचिव और अवर सचिव थे , और

(ख) इन में से विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कितने पदाधिकारी बी० ए० से कम पढ़े हुये और कितने डाक्टरेट डिग्री वाले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

पद	संख्या	उन अधिकारियों की संख्या जो ग्रेजुएट नहीं है	उन अधिकारियों की संख्या जिनके पास डाक्ट्रेट की डिग्री है
महा सचिव	१		
सचिव	२६		३
संयुक्त सचिव	८५		१
उप-सचिव	२०४	५	७
अवर सचिव	४८६	५३	१
कुल संख्या	८२८	५८	१२

Opium Exports

878 **Shri A K Gopalan**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of opium exported in 1957-58 and

(b) the expected export of opium during 1958-59?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 403 tons of opium were exported during 1957-58.

(b) It is expected that the export of opium during 1958-59 would be about 450 tons.

Political Sufferers

879. **Shri Onkar Lal**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far for aid from political sufferers in Rajasthan State;

(b) how many of them have been granted aid and how many applications rejected, and

(c) how many of them are pending consideration?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) to (c) The information is given below

Year	Total No. of applications received	Number granted aid	Number rejected	Number pending
1957-58	12	3	8	1
1958-59 upto 31-7-58	3			3
TOTAL	15	3	8	4

Untouchability

880. **Shri Onkar Lal**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by Central Government for untouchability propaganda in Rajasthan for 1958-59;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government has submitted any schemes for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the nature of schemes on which the amount is proposed to be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). The required information is given below:

S.No.	Nature of Scheme	Amount allotted
		Rs.
1	Publicity in connection with the removal of untouchability and the continuance of three Prachar Mandlies in the Rajasthan region	11,135
2	Aid to non-official organisations	1,02,000
	TOTAL	1,13,135

Note :—50% of the above amount will be contributed by the Government of India

Accommodation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

881. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the amounts allocated to Government of Rajasthan for construction of residential accommodation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1956-57 and 1957-58 have been spent according to the proposed schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva):

	1956-57			1957-58		
	State Sector	Central Sector	Total	State Sector	Central Sector	Total
Schedule d Tribes						
Amount allotted for the construction of houses	0·24	1·36	1·60	0·42	1·36	1·78
Amount spent	0·23	1·22	1·45	Progress report not yet received.		
Scheduled Castes						
Amount allotted for the housing programme	0·48	2·00	2·48	0·35	1·72	2·07
Amount spent	0·58	1·59	2·17	Progress report not yet received.		

The progress report for the year 1957-58 is still awaited from the State Government

Small Savings Scheme

882. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount collected under the Small Savings Scheme, district-wise, in Rajasthan during 1958 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

State Homes in Rajasthan

883. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal to set up State Homes and district shelters during the year 1958-59 has been received from the Rajasthan Government;

(b) if so, where these will be opened; and

(c) the total amount to be spent on this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Institute for Workers' Education

884. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to set up a pilot institute for workers' education under the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any progress has been made in this direction; and

(c) the amount spent up-to-date since the inception of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Details of the scheme have been finalized. The question of the location of the Institute and the agency to which the running of the Institute should be entrusted is at present under consideration.

(c) Nil.

Southern Higher Technological Institute, Madras

885. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Vajpayee
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Master Plan for the entire site of the Higher Technological Institute, Madras has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the programme for the implementation of the Plan; and

(c) the scope and field of studies that would be made available at the Institute?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Master Plan for the site is being drawn up.

(c) The Institute will provide facilities for (i) degree courses, (ii) post-graduate courses and (iii) advanced work and research in the following broad fields:

(a) Civil Engineering.

(b) Mechanical Engineering.

(c) Electrical Engineering (including Electronics).

(d) Chemical Engineering.

(e) Metallurgy.

(f) Mining.

Use of Hindi in Defence Ministry and Armed Forces

886. Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the progress so far made in the use of Hindi in the Defence Ministry, its subordinate offices and Army Headquarters; and

(b) the progress made in teaching Hindi to Defence personnel?

The Minister of Defence (Shri V. K. Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 11.]

Cantonment Hospitals at Chakrata and Lansdowne

887. Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cantonment General Hospitals at Chakrata and Lansdowne are being transferred to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri V. K. Krishna Menon): (a) While the Cantonment General Hospital at Chakrata has already been transferred to

the Government of Uttar Pradesh on the 29th March, 1955, the one at Lansdowne is not proposed to be transferred to them.

(b) The hospital at Chakrata was transferred as this was expected to result in an annual saving of Rs. 12,000/- approximately to the Cantonment Board and the transfer did not appear to be contrary to Defence Service interests. The matter however will be kept under review, particularly in regard to the conditions of the transfer and observance thereof

Monuments in Punjab

888. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the amount spent for protection and improvement of each monument in the Punjab State under the protection of the Central Department of Archæology during 1957-58?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 12.]

Multipurpose Schools in Punjab

889. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of multi-purpose schools at present in the Punjab State district-wise; and

(b) the total number of schools to be opened during 1958-59 (district-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Nil till the end of 1957-58.

(b) 95. District-wise distribution is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

National Discipline Scheme in Punjab

890. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who are being trained under the National Discipline Scheme in Punjab at present; and

(b) the number of schools of Punjab where training is being imparted under the Scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 13,551

(b) 29

Constitution of New Service Cadres

891. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10 new cadres in the services have been constituted by the Central Government;

(b) what is the nature of the scheme and what steps have already been taken to implement the proposals; and

(c) what are the strengths and grades of the new cadres?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) It is not known to which ten new cadres the Member refers. As far as this Ministry is aware the following new services/service pools have recently been constituted:

(i) Central Administrative Pool.

(ii) Industrial Management Pool.

(iii) Central Legal Service

(iv) Central Health Service

The required information in respect of these Services etc. is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 13.] Proposals for the constitution of the following services and the rules to be framed for the purpose are under consideration:

(i) Indian Supply Service

(ii) Indian Inspection Service.

(iii) Central Economic Service.

(iv) Central Statistical Service.

(v) Central Information Service.

(vi) Central Education Service.

I.C.S. and I.A.S. Retirements

892. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of retirements from the cadre of I.C.S. and I.A.S. during the next five years; and

(b) what additional personnel are likely to be required during the same period?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 45 I.C.S. officers and 129 I.A.S. officers are expected to retire during the period 1959 to 1963.

(b) There is not likely to be any additional requirement during the unexpired portion of the second Five Year Plan. As regards the period thereafter, the additional requirements can be assessed only after the frame-work of the third Five-Year Plan is known.

Assistants Grade Examination, 1957

893. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been absorbed in the Assistants Grade on the basis of the results of the Assistants Grade Examination held in July, 1957; and

(b) whether it is proposed to hold another examination in December 1958?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 432 candidates were offered appointments in the grade of Assistants on the result of this examination, and so far 396 have reported for duty.

(b) Another examination is proposed to be held in May, 1959.

Archaeological Survey in Punjab

894. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 634 on the 3rd March, 1958 and state:

(a) further progress made with regard to the survey of ancient temples and places of archaeological and historical importance in Punjab; and

(b) whether Government have finalised the list of monuments of national importance in the State?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 270 villages have been surveyed upto the end of July, 1958.

(b) No, Sir.

Research Workers

895. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state whether the Ministry has information about the total number of Research workers—(post-graduate) in Central Government's Institutions?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): No Sir, the number is constantly changing due to the appointment of new research workers and termination of the services of others due to completion of items of work or deputation or appointment elsewhere or for other reasons.

Durgabai Deshmukh Committee

896. Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh appointed to go into the

question of girls' education has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) if not, when it will be submitted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About December, 1958.

Enquiry Committee on Aided Schools in Delhi

897. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to report on the working of the non-Government aided schools of Delhi has been examined, and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) The report is still under examination.

Oil Survey in Punjab

898. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2022 on the 6th May, 1958 and state the further progress made in the oil survey of the foot hill areas of the Himalayas and Koh Shiwalik in Punjab by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Detailed geological mapping of the Jawalamukhi, Bahl and Nurpur structures in the neighbourhood of Jawalamukhi was undertaken and completed. Detailed mapping of the Paror structure (Dharamsala area) has been nearly completed.

2. Detailed mapping of the Janauri structure has been completed, the north-west and south-east extension of the structure will be mapped in the coming field season.

3. As regards geophysical investigations, gravity-cum-magnetic work has been completed in the Punjab over an area extending from Pathankot down to Chandigarh and extending about 30 to 40 miles towards west from the foot-hills. Some observations have been carried out in the Soan and Beas valleys also over the Shiwalik hills. An area of about 6,200 sq. miles has been thus surveyed.

4 In Punjab about 420 line miles of Seismic profiles have been completed. Detailed seismic surveys have been carried out to the east of Dasuya and to south-east of Hoshiarpur. On the basis of the indications of a structure about 10 miles south-east of Hoshiarpur, test drilling has been undertaken.

Khetri Copper Mines

899. **Shri M. C. Jain:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances and the conditions under which Government decided to take over the copper extracting work in the Khetri mines in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Khetri copper mines were held in lease by the Jaipur Mining Corporation and that the Corporation was working according to the terms of the lease?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The lease held by the Jaipur Mining Corporation of the Khetri Mines is a matter of dispute between the Corporation and the State Government and is being referred to arbitration. The Government of India, however, has

with the permission of the Jaipur Mining Corporation undertaken prospecting work in the area and no copper extraction has been undertaken yet

University Grants Commission

900. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state

(a) whether the development officer of the University Grants Commission visited Utkal University in April, 1958 and he was shown round different projects of improvement undertaken by the University, and

(b) whether Utkal University has asked for further financial grants from the University Grants Commission?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

Model Higher Secondary School, Delhi

901. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Model Higher Secondary School, at Ludlow Castle, Delhi has been converted to the standard of other Government Higher Secondary Schools, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L Shrimali): (a) and (b) The Model Higher Secondary School, Ludlow Castle, Delhi, was and still continues to be of the standard of other Government Higher Secondary Schools The only difference was that previously it provided certain co-curricular activities like Music, Band, and Crafts as compulsory subjects The rates of fees have been brought down to the level of those charged in other Government Higher Secondary Schools and the study of co-curricular subjects has been made optional for which special fees are charged

दिल्ली भूमि सुधार अधिनियम

९०२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली भूमि सुधार अधिनियम १९५४ के अनुसार अब तक कितने काश्तकारों को भूमिधर बना दिया गया है, और

(ख) इनमें से कितनों को भूमिधरी प्रमाणपत्र दे दिये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त). (क) और (ख) दिल्ली भूमि सुधार एक्ट १९५४ के मातहत अब तक ७७९६ काश्तकार भूमिधर बनाये गये और उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में सनद भी दे दी गई हैं।

Police

903. Shri Balmiki. Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by the Government to improve the living conditions of police in Centrally administered areas during 1958 so far,

(b) the number of houses constructed for them, so far, and

(c) the amount ear-marked for this purpose"

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 14]

Law Commission

905 Sardar Iqbal Singh. Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have considered the Fifth Report of the Law Commission regarding British Statutes applicable to India, and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on this Report?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes.

(b) As suggested in paragraph 15 of their Report, action has been, and is being, taken to consult the administrative Ministries with respect to the replacement by Acts of Parliament of statutes listed in Appendix III to that Report before promoting a repealing Bill in Parliament.

Central Advisory Board of Education

906. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government so far to implement the decisions arrived at the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The recommendations made by the Board have already been brought to the notice of the authorities concerned for information and necessary action

Basic Education

907. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional seminars were held in different places regarding orientation of elementary schools to the basic pattern of education,

(b) the names of the places where these seminars were held; and

(c) the subject discussed in those seminars?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Gandhigram (Southern Region), Chandigarh (Northern Region); Puri (Eastern Region); and Bhopal (Western Region).

(c) **The theme of all the four Regional Seminars was "Orientation of elementary schools towards the Basic Pattern"**

Mica sub-Committee

908. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Sub-Committee of the Mineral Advisory Board to take over the functions of the Mica Advisory Committee;

(b) the names of the members of this Sub-Committee; and

(c) the main functions of this Committee?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Sub-Committee is as follows.—

Chairman—Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Mines & Fuel, (Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel),

Vice-Chairman—Director, Geological Survey of India

MEMBERS

1 Director Indian Bureau of Mines

2 Two representatives of the Government of Bihar

3 One representative of the Government of Andhra Pradesh

4 One representative of the Government of Rajasthan

5 One representative of the Government of West Bengal.

6 A representative each of —

(i) Mica Factory Owners Association (Bihar),

(ii) Mica Merchants Association (Bihar)

(iii) Kodarma Mica Mining Association (Bihar)

(iv) Indian Mica Miners & Dealers Association (Bihar)

(v) Federation of Mica Association of Bihar (Bihar)

(vi) Madras Mica Association (Andhra Pradesh).

(vii) South India Mica Mines Owners Association (Andhra Pradesh)

(viii) Rajasthan Industrial & Mining Association (Rajasthan)

(ix) Rajasthan Mining Association (Rajasthan)

(c) To advise Government on all members connected with mica trade and industry

High Court Judges

909. Sardar Iqbal Singh Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is shortage of the Judges in some High Courts and

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies in each High Court at present?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G B. Pant): (a) There are a few posts of Judges which have to be filled in certain High Courts

(b)

Sl No	Name of High Court	Number of vacancies	
		Permanent	Additional
1	Allahabad	—	1
2	Bombay	1	—
3.	Kerala	—	2
4	Madhya Pradesh	3	2
5	Patna	—	2
6	Rajasthan	1	—
	Total	5	7

Corruption in Delhi Administration

910 Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Public Relations Committee have suggested some methods to remove corruption in Delhi Administration,

(b) if so, the main recommendations of this Committee, and

(c) the steps taken by Government on these recommendations?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b)

(i) Some machinery should be set to check corruption.

(ii) Government servants Conduct Rules should be modified to make them more effective

(iii) Stern action should be taken against those found guilty of corruption

(iv) Lengthy procedure followed by Law Courts, should be curtailed and steps should be taken to expedite the process of justice

(v) Traders should be taken into confidence in the matter of devising and enforcing measures to stop evasion of tax payments

(vi) Measures should be taken to make a regular check up of the income of Government servants

(vii) Persons coming forward to make complaints of corruption or willing to appear as witnesses in such cases should be amply protected by law

(c) Recommendations (i) (ii) (iii), (iv) and (vii) have since been implemented Regarding recommendation at S No (iv) every effort is made to expedite decisions Regarding recommendation at S No (v) Government is of the view that such a step is not likely to achieve the desired results

Monuments in Punjab

911. { Sardar Iqbal Singh / Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned regarding preservation of monuments of

national importance in Punjab for the year 1958-59;

(b) whether the amount is separately earmarked for each of the monuments to be preserved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs 73,381.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 15.]

बाग, गुफायें तथा माडू किला

६१२ श्री डमर : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के धार जिले में स्थित बाग, गुफाओं तथा माडू के किले की मरम्मत के लिये वर्ष १९५८-५९ में कोई धनराशि स्वीकृत की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक के लिये अलग-अलग कितनी-कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा तथा सांस्कृति -कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबिर) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) (i) बाग, गुफायें
रु० २०,००

(ii) माडू का किला
रु० ५२,६००

Fire in Tripura

913. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out in December, 1957 in the 'DASDA' Bazar in Dharmanagar Subdivision of Tripura; and

(b) if so, steps taken to give relief to the families and the shopkeepers affected by the fire?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 800 was immediately distributed as gratuitous relief on the spot The question of granting rehabilitation loans in deserving cases among the affected persons is under consideration.

Purchase of Defence Stores

914. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been reduction in the purchases of Defence stores from U K during 1957-58 as compared with 1956-57, and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The value of stores for which orders were placed through our mission to U K during 1956-57 and 1957-58 is Rs 4092·72 lakhs and Rs 8040·60 lakhs respectively These figures represent the value of stores purchased from the U.K as well as from other European countries and include all stores and payments on account of them No separate accounts are maintained in respect of stores purchased only from the U.K

प्रिविलेज टिकट आर्डर योजना

६१५ { श्री भक्त दर्शन .
श्री स० चं० सामन्त

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रिविलेज टिकट आर्डर की संशोधित योजना के अन्तर्गत जो सुविधायें प्रदान की गई थी, उनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार की

प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने-कितने कर्मचारियों ने अभी तक लाभ उठाया है , और

(ख) इससे सरकार पर कितना वित्तीय भार पड़ा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाजपेयी) (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तैयार होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Treasuries in Tripura and Manipur

Shri L Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) the number of treasuries and sub-treasuries with their location respectively in the Union Territories of Tripura and Manipur,

(b) whether there is any proposal to open sub-treasuries in the sub-divisional head-quarters in Manipur, and

(c) if so, the names of head-quarters where sub-treasures are proposed to be opened?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Tripura has one treasury at Agartala and nine sub-treasuries at the following places —

1 Dharmanagar

2 Kailasahar

3 Kamalpur

4 Khowai

5 Sonamura

6 Belonia

7 Sabroom

8 Udaipur

9 Amarpur

In Manipur there is only one treasury at Imphal

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Banaras Hindu University

917. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1956-57, the largest amounts of recurring and non-recurring grants from the University Grants Commission were given to the Banaras Hindu University, and

(b) if so, whether any standard was fixed or minimum requirements laid down before the amounts were sanctioned to the University?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, in so far as the maintenance (recurring) grants only are concerned

(b) Yes Sir

हिमाचल प्रदेश के अनुसूचित जातियां तथा पिछड़ी जातियां

९१८ श्री पद्म देव क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २८ अप्रैल १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २८८७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़ी जातियों के कल्याण के लिये १९५७-५८ के लिये नियत की गई राशि में से प्रत्येक मद पर कितना धनव्यय किया गया , और

(ख) कुल कितनी राशि खर्च नहीं हुई और उसे खर्च न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) (क) और (ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के बारे में अलग अलग दो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६]

अनुसूचित जातियां तथा पिछड़ी जातियां

९१९. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ६ मई, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे स्थानों की एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जहां १९५७-५८ में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के कल्याण के लिए स्कूल, तालाब, कुएं और सड़कें बनाई गई थीं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : मांगी गई सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Organisation and Methods Division

920. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Deputy Secretaries and special Officers working whole time in the Organisations and Methods Unit in the Ministry of Finance since the re-organisations of the Department in 1956-57;

(b) what has been the increase in its expenditure since then; and

(c) what particular improvements have been brought about by reappointment of a whole time Deputy Secretary for the Civil expenditure division and a Deputy Financial adviser in the Defence Expenditure Division of the Ministry?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the Department of Expenditure. There has been no whole time Deputy Secretary or any special Officer for Organisation and Methods work in the Department except for a brief period of about a month in November 1956. There is, however, a small Section each on the Defence and Civil sides of the Department for this work.

(b) A statement showing the expenditure incurred on the Organisation and Methods Units in the Expenditure Department, year-wise from 1956-57, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 16A.]

(c) Improvements have been effected in the following directions:—

(1) Effecting economies in (a) Personnel, by making studies of the work-load of each branch and (b) stores such as typewriters, furniture, etc.

(2) Increasing the speed of disposal of work in the Branches.

(3) Convening meetings of Section Officers periodically for exchange of ideas on matters and problems of common interest.

(4) Inspecting the Branches and suggesting ways and means of improving the efficiency and speed of work.

(5) Arranging for the prompt supply of reference books to the Branches and for their maintenance up-to-date.

(6) Bringing the Recording and Indexing work, which was heavily in arrears, up to date.

Dividend Tax and Bonus Shares Tax

921. { Shri Morarka: / Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of dividend tax and tax on issue of bonus shares realised yearly since their imposition;

(b) whether any exemption has been granted to any company from the payment of such tax; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The particulars are furnished below:

(i) Tax demand by way of additional supertax on excess dividends:

Fiscal year, 1956-57: Rs. 3·67 Crores

Fiscal year, 1957-58: Rs. 4·11 crores

(ii) Tax demand on bonus issues:
Fiscal year, 1956-57: Rs. 26·5 lakhs
Fiscal year, 1957-58: Rs. 164·4 lakhs

(b) The categories of companies to whom the provisions relating to tax on excess dividends and bonus shares do not apply are indicated in the relevant Finance Act. Other companies are not exempt from these provisions and no exemption has in fact been granted.

(c) Does not arise.

Institutions of Higher Learning

922. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission at its meeting recently held at Hyderabad considered the question of recognition of Institutions of "Higher Learning in the country even though they are not Universities in that sense of the word";

(b) if so, the decision taken;

(c) the names of Institutions thus recognised; and

(d) the grants proposed to be given to those Institutions, separately?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Commission resolved as follows:—

(i) the Government of India be advised to declare the Indian Agricultural Research Institute as a University for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act.

(ii) the Comission regretted its inability to recommend recognition of the Physical Education College, Gwalior as a University for the aforesaid purpose.

(iii) the Commission decided to defer their decision on the requests of the Gurukula Kangri and Gamia Millia for recognition under its Act, until it had a further opportunity to discuss the whole question.

(d) The Commission has informed this Ministry that there is no proposal for any grant to be paid by it to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi at present.

Central Government Employees

923. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Central Government employees at present; and

(b) what is the percentage of temporary employees and the average length of service?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 16,07,387 on 1st November, 1957.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Income-Tax Assessees in Uttar Pradesh

924. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1339 on the 17th March, 1958 and state:

(a) the number of assessees in Uttar Pradesh from whom income-tax could not be realised during the year 1956-57; and

(b) the amount of income-tax arrears during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The number of assessees from whom Income-tax fell due during the financial year 1956-57 and from whom Income-tax could not

be recovered fully during that year was 10,620. This information has been laid on the Table of the House on 8-5-1958.

(b) The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

पश्चिमी एशिया जाने वाला प्रतिनिधि मंडल

६२५ { श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री राघव रमण :

क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आगामी काल में सरकार का पश्चिमी एशिया को कोई प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधिमंडल की मुख्य विशेषतायें क्या होंगी ;

(ग) १९५६, १९५७ और १९५८ में भारत से कितने प्रतिनिधिमंडल विदेश भेजे गये और उन पर क्या व्यय हुआ ; और

(घ) १९५८-५९ में कितने प्रतिनिधिमंडल विदेश भेजने का विचार है और उनका ब्योरा क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस बारे में अभी सोचा जा रहा है ।

(ग)

साल	भारत से जाने वाले प्रतिनिधि मंडलों की संख्या	अभी तक किया गया खर्च
१९५६	८	५,९५,२१६ (रुपये)
१९५७	२	७,९९९ ,,
१९५८	३	३९,८५० (नवम्बर तक)

(औरतों के एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल के अलावा जिसे एक प्राइवेट संस्था ने सरकारी खर्च पर भेजा था)

(घ) करीब १५ प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के भेजने का ख्याल है । पर, क्योंकि पक्का फैसला नहीं हुआ है और बातचीत चल रही है इसलिये अभी इसकी तफ़सील नहीं दी जा सकती ।

Bharat Sewak Samaj

826. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3076 on the 1st May, 1958 and state:

(a) the different major heads under which the amount sanctioned to Bharat Sewak Samaj was spent during 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(b) the grant sanctioned for the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme

827. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far given for promotion and development of sports

in Punjab out of the funds of the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme; and

(b) the names of the sports organisations to which the amount has been given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme does not give financial assistance as such to the various sports organisations in the States. Apart from an expenditure of Rs 6,000 incurred for putting up Tennis courts in Amritsar for coaching purposes during 1957-58, the assistance given by the Scheme has been in the shape of provision of Coaches at its expense for coaching Camps organised in various centres in the Punjab A list of coaching camps organised during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 17]

The coaches employed by the Scheme are generally appointed on a tenure basis for holding camps in a number of States and consequently it will be difficult to give figures regarding expenses on them for the duration of the camps in the Punjab only

Excavations in Aurangabad District

928. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether excavations were carried out in Aurangabad District, and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Excavations have revealed sculptured frize of elephants, weathered steps, stone pavement, stone bearing architectural designs and a crystal bead like object with a stone plug at one end and a stopper at the other

Purchase of Defence Stores

929. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of Defence stores purchased from abroad during 1958-59 so far,

(b) the total value of indigenous purchases made during the period; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken for immediate and effective economies in respect of foreign purchases?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The total value of Defence stores purchased from abroad during 1958-59 upto the 30th June 1958 is approximately Rs 20 04 crores,

(b) Indigenous purchases are of two categories—stores manufactured in this country and stores of foreign manufacture purchased from suppliers in India The value of the former category is approximately Rs 7 19 crores and of the latter Rs 2 58 crores Lately there has been considerable rise in this category It is yet too early to estimate how much further this progress can be stepped or to give accurate figures up-to-date

(c) The list of Defence stores imported from abroad is being constantly scrutinised by the technical authorities with a view to see if such stores could not be indigenously manufactured and imports cut out Procedures have been introduced whereby all indents to be placed abroad are scrutinised with a view to ensuring that all avenues of indigenous production have been explored. The capacity of the Ordnance Factories is being increased and a Five Year Plan for modernisation and replacement of plant and machinery for the Ordnance Factories has been accepted in principle and will be acted

upon. The Technical Development Establishments assist manufacturers in India in establishing production of Defence Stores hitherto imported. Specifications of Defence Stores are also constantly under review with a view to their relaxation so as to make the stores possible to be manufactured in the country. Whenever new equipment is purchased from abroad, suitable conditions are inserted in the contracts for the grant of manufacturing licences by the suppliers. A three year production programme in respect of some of the items which have hitherto been imported is being formulated.

Loan from France

930. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed scheme has been formulated for the utilization of facilities under the Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreements with France; and

(b) if so, the main feature of this scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). So far as economic co-operation is concerned, the agreement does not contemplate any direct loan by the Government of France to the Government of India for purchases in France but only enables French suppliers to get credit facilities in respect of approved purchases by India for certain types of projects. Hence the terms of each contract, including credit, will have to be negotiated separately and in each case between the purchasers and suppliers as and when a decision is taken to place the order in France. It is, therefore, not possible to work out any scheme of general application

As regards technical co-operation, i.e., requests for training facilities and services of experts, Government is assessing the requirements of the various project authorities.

Peons

932. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of peons working in each Ministry and also in its subordinate offices during each of the last five years; and

(b) the reasons for increase in the number of peons separately for each year?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Development of Lahaul and Spiti Area

933. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any schemes for the development of horticulture in Lahaul and Spiti area; and

(b) the details of these proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Punjab Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Salem Iron Ore

934. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to lay on the Table a report about the pilot plant experiments carried on at Jamshedpur by the National Metallurgical Laboratory in respect of Salem Iron Ore?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): So far, investigations on only the following aspects of Salem magnetite ore have been carried out at the National Metallurgical Laboratory; and copies of the reports in respect

of these investigations are available in the Library of the House:

(i) Beneficiation of low grade ore

(ii) Reducibility of the ore

(iii) Sintering studies on the magnetic concentrate produced from low grade ore

Vigyan Mandirs

935 { **Shri Hem Raj:** / **Shri Vajpayee:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to have one Vigyan Mandir in every district in the country, and

(b) if so, the main criteria fixed for deciding location of Vigyan Mandirs?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No such decision has yet been taken, but the aim is ultimately to have on an average one Vigyan Mandir in each district The present proposal is to have five Vigyan Mandirs in each State during the Second Plan period

(b) The Vigyan Mandirs are ordinarily established in rural areas covered by Community Projects or N E S Blocks; and the location is decided upon in consultation with the State Government concerned

Hindi Teachers in Kerala

936. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that an application for grant has been received from a private educational agency or institution in Kerala for starting Training institution for Hindi teachers,

(b) if so, from whom, and

(c) the action taken on it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) From St Thomas College, Palai (Kerala)

(c) The scheme relating to the opening of a Hindi Teachers' Training College in each non-Hindi speaking State is under consideration and has not yet been finalised The Institution was advised accordingly

Corruption in Manipur

937. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** / **Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken to enforce the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act in Manipur State

(b) whether any cases of corruption have been brought to the notice of Government during 1957-58, and

(c) if so action taken thereon?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar). (a) The Special Police Establishment Branch of Assam investigates corruption cases falling within their purview in Manipur The District and Sessions Judge, Manipur has been appointed as Special Judge under Section 6 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act

(b) Yes

(c) Twenty cases have been disposed of so far, eight cases each during the years 1956 and 1957 and four till July 1958

Surplus Agricultural Commodities Agreement with U.S.A.

938. Shri B. Das Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the commodities covered by the Indo-U S Agreement of 29th August, 1956 regarding import of surplus agricultural commodities which have already been delivered to India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

Commodity	Quantity covered by the 1956 Agreement (approximate)	Quantities shipped to India upto 31-7-1958
Wheat	3,774,000 metric tons	3,695,640 metric tons.
Rice	196,860 metric tons	196,860 metric tons.
Cotton	300,000 bales of 480 lbs. each	165,554 bales of 480 lbs. each.
Tobacco	6,000,000 lbs.	3,122,396 lbs.
Milk Powder	19,000 metric tons	4,976 metric tons.

Durgapur Steel Plant

939. Shri B. Das Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons evicted from their homestead and lands for setting up Durgapur Steel Plant in West Bengal; and

(b) the number of those who sought employment in the Durgapur Steel Plant and the number employed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) About 3,000.

(b) the number of persons who sought employment cannot be ascertained. However, about 190 were initially employed directly by the Project and at present 87 are working. More are employed by contractors, but the exact number is not known.

Industrial Projects

940. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of industries or industrial projects where more than 40 per cent. of Equity Capital is held by foreigners?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The number of concerns in the manufacturing and extractive industries where more than 40 per cent. of the Equity Capital is held by foreigners is 207. Apart from these, there are 150 plantation companies most of which are branches of foreign concerns.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

941. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been set up to revise the constitution and other matters of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(b) names of the members of this committee;

(c) whether this committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, details of this report?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has set up a Constitution Committee to consider the revision of its Constitution and to formulate rules and regulations and conditions of service of the staff etc.

(b) (i) Prof. Humayun Kabir, President, Indian Council for Cultural Relations (Chairman)

(ii) Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

(iii) Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Vice-President, Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(iv) Prof. M. Mujeeb;

(v) Shri A. V. Venkateswaran; Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance;

(vi) Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations (Convener)

(c) Not yet

(d) Does not arise.

Training Institutes for Tribal Students

942. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Technical Training Institutes for tribal students in Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Manipur have been set up with the Central assistance,

(b) if so, their number, State-wise, and

(c) whether Government have extended the same facilities to Scheduled Caste students?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Four such institutes, one each in Orissa and Manipur and two in Bihar have already been set up, while one institute is being set up in Madhya Pradesh In Assam, the scheme is included in the current year's programme

(c) Setting up of separate Technical Training Institutes for Scheduled Castes is not considered necessary A certain percentage of seats has been reserved for them in the existing institutions

Admission to Law Classes of Delhi University

943. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) total number of students who applied for admission to previous year of law under Delhi University during 1958 for morning and evening classes, class-wise,

(b) the total number of students taken, class-wise;

(c) the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for students for admission to previous year classes; and

(d) the highest marks of students refused admission class-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The number of applications received and found valid:

Morning class—292

Evening class—336

(b) The number of students who actually paid fees and were admitted is

Morning class—212

Evening class—241

(c) No minimum percentage of marks is prescribed Admissions are regulated in order of priority of categories laid down by the Rules prescribed by the Admission Committee of the University

(d) Morning class—Nil

Evening class—53 2 per cent

Campus Work Projects

944. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the work done under the Campus Work Projects Scheme in each State during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 18]

Political Sufferers

945. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications received from Political Sufferers in Punjab State during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) how many of them have been granted aid and how many applications rejected; and

(c) the number pending consideration?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). The information is given below:

Year	Total No. of applications received	Number granted aid	Number rejected	Number Pending
1957-58	12	2	4	6
1958-59 (upto 31-7-58) .	10	Nil	3	7
TOTAL .	22	2	7	13

Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Punjab

946. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amounts allotted to the Punjab Government for construction of residential accommodation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far have been spent on the proposed schemes; and

(b) the number of houses constructed with the above amounts?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Small Savings Scheme

947. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount collected under the small savings scheme in Punjab during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far division-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Bungalows Hired at Jhullundur

948. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bungalows hired for officers at Jhullundur and total rent that is being paid monthly by Government for these bungalows; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to construct new bungalows for officers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) (i) 50.

(ii) Rs. 1956.16 per month.

(b) (i) A project for the construction of 50 married officers quarters at Jullundur at an estimated cost of Rs. 24 85 lakhs was approved in February, 1956. Work on this project is almost complete.

(ii) Initial steps have also been taken to set up necessary Boards according to rules.

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतिरक्षा विभाग की भूमि

९४९. **श्री गजपति राम :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतिरक्षा विभाग की कितनी भूमि है ;

(ख) उस में से कितने एकड़ भूमि जनता को पट्टे पर दी गई है ; और

(ग) शेष भूमि को किस काम में लाया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) (क) लगभग ६७,५२८ एकड़ ।

(ख) लगभग ४,०३८ एकड़ ।

(ग) अधिकतर प्रतिरक्षा और खेती की आवश्यकताओं के लिये । जब भी कृषि योग्य छोटे भूमि क्षेत्र अस्थायी तौर पर फालतू होंगे, उन पर जहां तक हो सके,

रेजिमेंटें/यूनिटें/सैनिक फार्म खेती करेंगे, जहां यह सभव न हुआ वहा यह क्षेत्र सरकार द्वारा नियमित प्राथमिकताओ के आधार पर प्राइवेट क्षत्रिक सहयोग सस्थाओ को पट्टे पर दिये जायेंगे ।

छूत-छात

६५० { श्री गणपति राम
श्री दलजीत सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्न जानकारी दी हुई हो :

(क) द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना के प्रत्येक वर्ष में अब तक कितनी धनराशि प्रत्येक राज्य को अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिये दी गई , और

(ख) उक्त धन राशि मे से प्रत्येक राज्य ने कितना खर्च किया ?

गृह-कार्य उपमत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध सख्या १६] जिसमे हर एक राज्य को छूत-छात दूर करने और अनुसूचित जातियो के कलयाण के लिये १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में दी गई रकम और उसमें से १९५६-५७ में खर्च की गई राशि दी हुई है ।

१९५७-५८ मे खर्च की गई रकम के आकडे राज्य सरकार ने अभी नही भेजे है ।

I.P.S. Officers for I.A.S. (Special Recruitment)

951. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the number of I P S Officers who appeared in the I.A.S (Special Recruitment) Examination, 1956,

(b) the number of those who were successful in the examination; and

(c) the number out of these who were selected?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Union Public Service Commission who conducted the Examination, did not maintain separate statistics of the I P S officers who appeared at the Examination

(b) and (c) Five I.P S officers were finally selected for appointment to the Indian Administrative Service on the basis of the I A S (Special Recruitment) Examination, 1956

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

952. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the amount allotted State-wise for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 20]

Gypsum Deposits in Rajasthan

953. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) whether a large deposit of Gypsum has been recently found in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A fairly large deposit of Gypsum has been located at Nagaur, Rajasthan. Drilling is now in progress to find out its economic possibilities. The quantity will be known after the work is completed.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Audit Report of the Government of Himachal Pradesh

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution, a copy of the Finance Accounts of the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the period from the 1st April, 1956 to the 31st October, 1956 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-856/58.]

Dhoties (Fixation of Collective Quota) Rules

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, a copy of the Dhoties (Fixation of Collective Quota) Rules, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 392 dated the 1st February, 1958. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-857/58.]

Surplus Personnel of Damodar Valley Corporation

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the statement regarding absorption of surplus personnel of the Damodar Valley Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-858/58.]

Notifications under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of each of the following notifications:—

(1) G.S.R. No. 437 dated the 1st June, 1958 making certain amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.

(2) G.S.R. No. 510 dated the 28th June, 1958 making certain amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.

(3) G.S.R. No. 511 dated the 28th June, 1958 making certain amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.

(4) G.S.R. No. 693 dated the 16th August, 1958 making certain amendments to the Second Schedule to the said Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-853/58.]

Delhi Municipal Corporation (Facilities for Mayor) Rules

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, a copy of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Facilities for Mayor) Rules, 1958, published in Delhi Gazette Notification No F. 40/4/58-Delhi, dated the 11th August, 1958. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-859/58.]

12.11 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1958, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st August, 1958."

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) BILL

LAID ON THE TABLE AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.12 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: SUGAR EXPORT PROMOTION ORDINANCE AND SUGAR EXPORT PROMOTION BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on Shri Braj Raj Singh's resolution regarding disapproval of the Sugar Export Promotion Ordinance, 1958, and the Sugar Export Promotion Bill, 1958.

The resolution and motion for consideration of the Bill will be discussed together after which the resolution will be put to the vote of the House first and, if negatived, the motion for consideration of the Bill will be put to the House.

As the House is aware, five hours have been allotted for both the items

I will first allow the resolution to be moved and then, after it is placed before the House, the motion for consideration of the Bill will be moved. Then there will be discussion on both these motions by the Members of the House.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव लोक-सभा के विचार के लिये पेश करता हूं :

> "यह सभा २७ जून, १९५८ को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित चीनी निर्यात संवर्द्धन अध्यादेश, १९५८ (१९५८ का अध्यादेश संख्या ५) को नामंजूर करती है ।"

श्रीमन्, सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को और देश के बहुत से नागरिकों को यह जानकर कि मैं इस आर्डिनेंस की नामंजूरी के लिये प्रस्ताव पेश कर रहा हूं बहुत सी गलतफहमी पैदा हो सकती है । यह कहा जा सकता है कि मैं आर्डिनेंस की इस भावना के विरोध में हूं कि कोई भी चीनी देश से बाहर भेजी जाये । लेकिन मैं शुरू में ही, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से यह प्रकट कर दूं कि जहां तक चीनी के निर्यात का सवाल है, जहां तक देश की विदेशी विनिमय की समस्या को हल करने का सवाल है, फारिन एक्सचेंज अर्न करने का सवाल है, वहां तक मैं बिल्कुल सरकार के साथ हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर देश की किसी भी वस्तु से विदेशी विनिमय पैदा किया जा सकता है तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा इसके लिये कोशिश की जानी चाहिये और उसमें किसी भी तरह की कोई रुकावट बरदास्त नहीं की जानी चाहिये । मेरा इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करने का उद्देश्य यह नहीं है कि चीनी का बाहर को एक्सपोर्ट नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि चीनी का निर्यात न किया जाये लेकिन मेरा इस अध्यादेश के विरोध से दूसरा उद्देश्य है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस अध्यादेश को उस समय लागू करके, जब कि लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन नहीं हो रहा था, सरकार ने जान में या अनजान में हिन्दुस्तान के उन लोगों का जो कि चीनी का उपयोग करते हैं करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान कर दिया । यदि इस अध्यादेश के बजाय लोक-सभा के पिछले अधिवेशन में जब कि अधिवेशन चालू था, यह बिल लाया गया होता जो कि अब हमारे सामने अध्यादेश के बजाय पेश किया जा रहा है, या जून २७ को इस अध्यादेश को जारी करने के बजाय लोक-सभा के अगले अधिवेशन में यह बिल लाया गया होता और थोड़ा इन्तिजार कर लिया गया होता तो हिन्दुस्तान के उन लोगों का जो चीनी के उपभोक्ता हैं करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान न हुआ होता, ऐसा मेरा विचार है ।

मैं अपनी इस बात को आंकड़ों से साबित करने की कोशिश करूंगा कि किस तरह से इस अध्यादेश के जारी होने से हिन्दुस्तान के चीनी कारखाने वालों ने नाजायज तरीके से चीनी के उपभोक्ता से पैसे वसूल किये और हमारी जनप्रिय सरकार एक दर्शक मात्र बनी रह गयी । मैंने २६ जुलाई को यह प्रस्ताव लोक सभा में पेश करने का नोटिस दे दिया था । उसी समय सरकार जागी और उसने ३० जुलाई को नोटीफिकेशन द्वारा चीनी की कीमतें निश्चित की ।

आप देखेंगे कि चीनी के उद्योग को हिन्दुस्तान में सभी उद्योगों से अधिक संरक्षण दिया गया है । इस उद्योग को १५ साल तक संरक्षण दिया गया और इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के चीनी उपभोक्ताओं ने करोड़ो रुपये की कुर्बानी करके चीनी उद्योग को पनपाया । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप देखे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि चीनी के मिल मालिको ने हिन्दुस्तान के उपभोक्ता की, और किसान की जो कि गन्ना पैदा करता है, तथा हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की जो कि हमारी प्रतिनिधि है, कोई परवाह नही की । मिल मालिको का उद्देश्य यही रहा कि किसी तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा पैदा करे । और अपना मुनाफा कमायें और इस तरह से सब लोगो के हितों का हनन करे । यह जो १५ साल का संरक्षण दिया गया और उसके कारण जो कुछ चीनी उद्योग का उत्थान और विकास हुआ इसका श्रेय केवल चीनी के मिल मालिको को ही नही है, लेकिन अगर आप देखे तो पता चलेगा कि यह संरक्षण देने में जनता ने करोड़ो रुपये का नुकसान उठाया है । एक जमाना जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर से सस्ते दामों पर चीनी आ सकती थी और उस समय हमारे लिये विदेशी विनिमय की भी कोई कठिनाई नहीं थी, उस वक्त संरक्षण देकर हमने इस उद्योग को पनपाया और इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की करोड़ों रुपयों की हानि की जो कि बच सकती थी । आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि किस तरह से चीनी के मिल मालिकों ने अधिक से अधिक मुनाफा कमाया है । सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित "Sugar in India 1955-56" के सप्लीमेंट में टेबिल नम्बर ४१ को आप देखें जिसका हेडिंग है "Sugar Industry—Chain Index of Industrial Profits". इस टेबिल में १९३९ को सौ का बेस मान कर शुगर इंडस्ट्री की दूसरे उद्योगों से तुलना की गई है । इसको देखने से आपको मालूम होगा कि सन् १९३९ को सौ का बेस मान कर सन् १९५३ में शुगर उद्योग का प्राफिट ४१९ ८ था जब कि दूसरे उद्योगों का मुनाफा २६१ २ था, १९५२ में शुगर इडस्ट्री का प्राफिट ४०९ ८ था जब कि दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज का १९० ६ था, इसी तरह से १९५४ में शुगर इडस्ट्री का प्राफिट ३३४ ९ था जब कि दूसरे उद्योगो का ३१४ २ था । इतना होने पर भी जब हमारे खाद्य मंत्री इस उद्योग के अखिल भारतीय अधिवेशन में भाषण देने गये तो वहा पर उनसे कहा गया कि हमारे ऊपर इतना टैक्स लगा हुआ है, चीनी पर १३ रुपये तीन आने मन टैक्स लगाया गया है, अगर आप इस टैक्स को कम करें तो हमारा प्राफिट बढ़ सकता है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकारी आकड़ो से यह प्रकट है कि हिन्दुस्तान में और किसी उद्योग ने इतना लाभ नही कमाया है जितना कि शुगर इंडस्ट्री ने कमाया है, और फिर भी अगर सरकार की तरफ से एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जाती है, या केन सैस लगाया जाता है, या कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के लिये कुछ कमीशन टैक्स लगाया जाता है, तो चीनी के मिल मालिक होहल्ला मचाते हैं और कहते है कि हम दबे जा रहे हैं, टैक्स कम करो । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से जो चीनी उद्योग पर टैक्स लगाया गया है मैं उसका शतप्रतिशत समर्थक हू । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि देश के विकास के लिये इस तरह के

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

उद्योग पर अधिक टैक्स लगाया जाये तो वह स्वागत योग्य है । किसी मिल मालिक के विरोध की वजह से सरकार को इस टैक्स को कम करने की बात नहीं सोचनी चाहिये ।

इसी के साथ साथ आप देखें कि चीनी उद्योग के मिल मालिक एक और बात कहते आ रहे हैं गुड़ और खंडसारी के बारे में । वे कहते हैं कि खंडसारी पर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाओ । यह छोटा, गृह उद्योग है, जिसको हम अपनी नीति के मुताबिक पनपाना चाहते हैं । इसका विकास और उत्थान सरकारी संरक्षण के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिये और किया जा रहा है । परन्तु ये चीनी के मिल मालिक इसका विरोध करते हैं और कहते हैं कि खंडसारी पर भी टैक्स लगाओ जिससे चीनी का उद्योग अधिक पनप सके ।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह दिखाना चाहता हूं कि चीनी का उत्पादन किस प्रकार बढ़ा है । आप देखें कि सन् १९४८–४९ और सन् १९५६–५७ के बीच चीनी का उत्पादन हिन्दुस्तान में किस तरह से बढ़ा है । सन् १९४८–४९ में चीनी का उत्पादन देश में १०,०५,६६९ टन था जब कि सन् १९५७–५८ में वह २०,२६,१७६ टन हो गया । सन् १९५५–५६ में यह १८,६१,८३७ टन था । इसी तरह से दूसरे सालों में है । इस साल के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का अनुमान है कि देश में चीनी का उत्पादन १९,७५,००० टन के करीब होगा । इस तरह से सरकार की कृपा से संरक्षण के कारण जो इस इंडस्ट्री को मिला और किसान के प्रयत्न के कारण जो कि गन्ना पैदा करता है, इस इंडस्ट्री का उत्पादन बढ़ा है । किसान के दाम गन्ने के कम थे । पर पिछले दिनों यानी सन् ४९ में यहां पर लेजिसलेटिव असेम्बली में चीनी के बारे में बहस हुई उसके बाद सरकार ने गन्ने का भाव बढ़ा कर १ रुपया १२ आना मन कर दिया था । यानी रेल सेंटर पर १ रुपया १२ आना तथा दो रुपया तक दाम दिया गया । लेकिन जैसे जैसे चीनी के मिल मालिक संगठित होते गये और सरकार पर हमला बोलने लगे, वैसे वैसे हम देखते हैं कि किसान को कम कीमत दी जाने लगी । अब उसको १ रुपया ५ आना या १ रुपया ७ आना से ज्यादा कीमत नहीं दी जाती है । सरकार से बार बार गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया । बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ना बहुत ज्यादा पैदा होता है इसलिये उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली ने यह प्रस्ताव भी पास किया कि गन्ने की कीमत १ रुपया १२ आना मन की जाये, लेकिन हमारी सरकार मिल मालिकों से दब जाती है और गन्ने की कीमत नहीं बढ़ाती जब कि गन्ने का चीनी के उत्पादन में सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा है ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस अध्यादेश के पास करने से क्या गलती हुई ।

जुलाई के महीने में १,७०,००० टन चीनी की सेल के लिये छोड़ी गई । सरकार ने यह मंजूर किया है कि आर्डिनेंस पास होने से पहले ही चीनी की कीमत आर्डिनरी तरीके से एक रुपया, सवा रुपया, डेढ़ रुपया बढ़ चुकी थी । चूंकि बाहर चीनी कम दाम पर बिकती है और यहां ज्यादा दाम पर बिकती है, इसलिये सरकार और मिल मालिक यह मंजूर करते हैं कि बाहर जो ५०,००० टन चीनी भेजी जायेगी, उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा नुकसान ८ आने प्रति मन पड़ेगा । आर्डिनेंस के बाद जो प्रेस नोट जारी किया गया, उसमें कहा गया कि ८ आने प्रति मन से ज्यादा नुकसान नहीं हो सकता है । सरकार यह जानती थी कि मिल-मालिक आर्डिनेंस के पास होने से पहले ही रुपया, सवा रुपया

प्रति मन चीनी की कीमत ज्यादा वसूल कर चुके हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उसने चीनी की कीमत निश्चित करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया कि वह इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी कि चीनी की कीमत बढ़े, बल्कि वह चाहती है कि चीनी की कीमत स्टेबिलाइज हो और कम हो। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि २७ जून से ३० जुलाई तक चीनी की कीमत बढ़ती रही और सरकार अपाहिज की तरह सब कुछ देखती रही और उसकी ओर से कोई कार्यवाही नही की गई। इस बीच मे मिल-मालिकों ने करीब करीब १,७०,००० टन चीनी औसतन दो रुपये प्रति मन ज्यादा के हिसाब मे बेची—उन्होने १ रुपये मे लेकर साढे तीन रुपये प्रति मन बढ़ा लिये थे और अगर मोटे हिसाब से देखा जाये, तो वह वृद्धि दो, ढाई रुपये के हिसाब से पड़ती है—और इस प्रकार ६३ लाख रुपये का अतिरिक्त मुनाफा पैदा किया। इसके बाद भी चीनी की कीमत तय नही की गई। १९५७ के बजट मे एक्साइज ड्यूटी को दुगुना किया गया था। अगर उसके हिसाब से चीनी की कीमत बढाई जाती, तो किसी भी सूरत में चीनी की कीमत कारखाने से निकलने के समय ३८-८-० रुपये से ज्यादा न पड़ती। जब ३० जुलाई को नोटिफिकेशन के जरिये चीनी की कीमत तय की गई तो क्यो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में ३६ रुपये प्रति मन और पंजाब में ३६-८-० रुपये प्रति मन चीनी की कीमत तय की गई? ३१ जुलाई, १९५८ को, जब कि ३० जुलाई को जारी किये गये नोटिफिकेशन मे चीनी की कीमत निश्चित की जा चुकी थी, मैं समझता हूं स्टाक में ८,७८,००० टन चीनी थी। पहले हमने चीनी के मिल-मालिकों को एक, सवा, डेढ़ रुपया प्रति मन के हिसाब से चीनी की कीमत बढ़ाने का मौका दे दिया, जिससे उन्होंने अतिरिक्त मुनाफा कमाया। ढाई करोड़ रुपये का और अतिरिक्त मुनाफा आप मिल-मालिकों को देने जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने पहले ही ६३ लाख का अतिरिक्त मुनाफा कमाया था और ढाई करोड़ का और मुनाफा कमाया जा रहा है, जिसका मतलब यह है कि हमने यह आर्डिनेंस जारी करके मिल-मालिकों को तीन करोड़ का मुनाफा दे दिया। अगर सरकार २६, २७ जून, को यह आर्डिनेंस जारी न करके यह सोचती कि शीघ्र ही लोक सभा का अधिवेशन होने वाला है, उसमें इस सम्बन्ध में इस बिल को पेश करेंगे, जिस पर इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य विचार करेंगे और उनके सामने सारी स्थिति आयेगी और उनको पता लगेगा कि क्या हो रहा है तो मैं समझता हूं कि उपभोक्ताओं का जो इतना रुपया ठगा गया है, वह बच जाता और इस प्रकार तीन, साढे तीन करोड रुपये की बचत हो जाती।

इस सदर्भ मे यह भी जानने की जरूरत है कि हम जो पचास हजार टन चीनी निर्यात करने जा रहे है, उसके द्वारा हम कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज पैदा कर सकेंगे। मै पहले ही निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि मैं उसूलन उस मे सहमत हू और चाहता हूं कि यहा से चीनी बाहर जाय, जिस से हम फारेन एक्सचेंज पैदा कर सकें और उस के द्वारा हमारे यहा मशीनरी और दूसरा आवश्यक सामान आये। मैं यह भी समझता हू कि इसके लिये हमको हर संभव कोशिश करनी चाहिये। अगर हम सरकारी आकडों को देखें, तो हमको पता चलेगा कि जो चीनी हम निर्यात करने जा रहे है उससे हम ढाई करोड रुपये की फारेन एक्सचेंज पैदा कर सकेंगे—ज्यादा नही, सिर्फ ढाई करोड रुपये।

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am not saying anything irrelevant. Some substantial things are to be said.

Mr. Speaker: I am not saying that the hon. Member is irrelevant; he is quite relevant I am giving him 29 minutes.

श्री बजराज सिंह : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि प्रश्न यह है कि क्या हम लोग आर्डिनेंस जारी होने के बाद से लोक सभा के प्रारम्भ होने तक इस ढाई करोड़ रुपये की रकम में से कुछ फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज पैदा कर सके है। १२ या १३ अगस्त को माननीय खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने एक सवाल के उत्तर में इस सदन में बताया कि अभी तक विदेश को भेजने के लिये सिर्फ सोलह, सत्रह हजार टन चीनी के वायदे हुये हैं और अभी तक एक औंस भी चीनी बाहर नही भेजी जा सकी है। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि इस आर्डिनेंस के जरिये हम लोग एक पाई भी फारेन एक्सचेंज पैदा नही कर सके है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हू कि अगर आर्डिनेंस लाने के बजाय लोक सभा का अधिवेशन शुरू होने के बाद कोई बिल लाया जाता, तो क्या नुकसान हो जाता, जब कि हम आर्डिनेंस के बाद और लोक सभा का अधिवेशन शुरू होने तक एक पाई भी फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज नही पैदा कर सके हैं और एक औंस भी चीनी बाहर नही भेज सके है। आखिर इस आर्डिनेंस से क्या उद्देश्य सिद्ध हुआ? आर्डिनेंस तो तभी लागू किया जाता है, जब कि उसके बिना काम नही चल सकता है, लेकिन इस स्थिति में तो उसके बिना काम चल सकता था। खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि बाहर चीनी भेजने में कुछ देर लगती है। मै जानना चाहता हू कि कुछ देर लगती है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस आर्डिनेंस के पास करने की कोई जरूरत नही थी—खासकर ऐसी विशेष स्थिति में जब कि न सिर्फ तीन, साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान चीनी के उपभोक्ताओ को उठाना पड़ा है, बल्कि सरकार को भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी के सम्बन्ध में १,५४,००,००० रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा और दूसरे तरीके से भी उसको नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा। यह नुकसान तीन करोड रुपये के करीब हो जाता है। हम यह समझना चाहते हैं कि क्या वजह थी कि इस आर्डिनेंस को इस तरह चपचाप लाग कर दिया गया। बहुत पहले से इस बात की चर्चा चल रही थी कि सरकार चीनी का एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहती है। यह अच्छी बात है। तब हवा में यह बात थी कि दो लाख टन के करीब चीनी निर्यात की जायेगी। इससे पहले स्वेज संकट का फायदा उठा कर हिन्दुस्तान ने १,५३,००० टन चीनी पिछले वर्ष बाहर भेजी और उससे १२ करोड़ रुपये फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज पैदा की। वह अच्छा था। लेकिन अब हिन्दुस्तान के चीनी मिल-मालिको ने यह सोचा कि यहां चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ने लगा है और अगर वह बढ़ता है, तो हिन्दुस्तान के उपभोक्ताओं को हमे कम दाम पर चीनी देनी पड़ेगी। मै यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी की कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा हैं। इस वक्त जो प्रोडक्शन कास्ट है, उसको देखते हुये उसकी कीमत को कम से कम ३२ रुपये पर लाया जा सकता है। जब आप १-५-० रुपया, १-७-० रुपया मन गन्ने के उत्पादको को दें और उनकी कीमत को बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार न हों, तब चीनी की कीमत को इस तरह बढाते जाना किसी भी तरह उचित नही कहा जा सकता है। चीनी का मिल-मालिक कहता है कि चीनी को बाहर भेजना शुरू करो, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान में आर्टिफिशियल स्केसिटी—बनावटी कमी—पैदा हो जाय और उसके परिणामस्वरूप लोग सोचने लगें कि चीनी बाहर भेजी जा रही है, इस तरह यहा चीनी की कमी हो जायेगी, इसलिये हम उसका स्टाक करें और फिर चीनी की कीमतें बढ़ जायेंगी। हिन्दुस्तान के सौ, सवा सौ मिल-मालिको ने हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को अपने जाल में फंसा लिया है। मैं यह नही कहता कि सरकार ने जान-बूझ कर ऐसा किया है, लेकिन अगर सरकार अपने तमाम अफ़सरो, इतने बड़े पैराफ़रनेलिया, इतने बड़े संगठन के होते हुये भी इतना ज्ञान नहीं रख सकती कि इससे क्या होने वाला है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि उसकी नीयत जो भी हो, लेकिन वह उन लोगों के जाल में फंस गई है और उसने हिन्दुस्तान

के उपभोक्ताओं का नुक्सान किया है और फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज के ज़रिये एक पैसा भी पैदा नहीं किया है। मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है वर्ना मैं दिखाता कि किस तरह चीनी के मिल-मालिक यह कह रहे हैं कि फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज पैदा करने के लिये नहीं, बल्कि चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ जाने से जो संकट आने वाला है, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये चीनी बाहर भेजी जानी चाहिये। जैसा कि हम जानते हैं, पंच-वर्षीय योजना आयोजन के अन्त तक साढ़े बाईस लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन और हो जायेगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि उससे और ज्यादा हो जायेगा। चीनी के मिल-मालिकों के दिमाग में भी यह बात थी कि जैसे जैसे उत्पादन बढ़ता जायेगा और अगर उसकी बिक्री हम यही करेंगे तो चीनी का उपभोक्ता ज्यादा दाम नहीं देगा। उन्होंने सोचा कि यह बड़ा अच्छा मौका है कि देशभक्ति भी कर लें और फारेन एक्सचेंज भी पैदा कर लें। सवा दो करोड़ फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिये देशभक्ति लटना चाहते हैं। देशभक्ति लटने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान के चीनी मिल-मालिकों ने सोचा कि हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर चीनी भेजी जाये और सरकार उनके जाल में फंस गई। जिस वक्त लोक सभा बैठ नहीं रही थी और उसमें इस विषय पर विचार नहीं हो सकता था, उस वक्त सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की और उसके परिणाम अच्छे नहीं हुये।

इसलिये लगातार एक महीने तक और तीन महीने से चीनी की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, बाजार में लगातार चीनी का एक प्रकार से संकट पैदा हो गया है। अब तक जो फायदा मैंने बतलाया है वह मिल-मालिकों का ही बताया है लेकिन जो एजेंटस ने फायदा उठाया है, उसका मैं फौरन अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकता हूं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार ने २७ जून को आर्डिनेंस जारी करके हिन्दुस्तान के चीनी उपभोक्ताओं के साथ, चीनी के लिये जो किसान गन्ना पैदा करता है, उसके साथ विश्वासघात किया है। जो गन्ने का उत्पादक है और जिसके गन्ने के दाम बढ़ने चाहियें, वे बढ़ाये नहीं जाते हैं। आप ही के आंकड़ों में बताया गया है कि गन्ने के उत्पादन का जो खर्च पड़ता है वह करीब एक रुपया और चार आने मन पड़ता है और आप जो उसको देते हैं वह एक रुपये पांच आने या एक रुपया सात आने मन ही देते हैं। आपने ही इस बात को माना है कि जो उत्पादक है उसको पांच प्रतिशत मुनाफा दिया जाता है। जरूरी था कि उसको गन्ने का अधिक मूल्य दिया जाता, लेकिन इस तरह कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

आप चीनी पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी भी वसूल करते हैं। किस तरह से हजारों मन चीनी आपके अफ़सर बिना एक्साइज ड्यूटी लिये हुये बाहर निकाल देते हैं मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है कि इसको मैं बयान कर सकूं। चीनी के दामों के बारे में उपभोक्ताओं के हितों को, गन्ने के उत्पादक के हितों का आपको ध्यान में रखना होगा और इस ओर ध्यान देना होगा कि कहीं कोई गोलमाल तो नहीं हो रहा है। जब कोई गोलमाल होता है तो उसका असर उपभोक्ताओं पर, किसानों पर, देश पर तथा सरकार पर पड़ता है और इन्हीं को नुक्सान उठाना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सब बातों की ओर सरकार ध्यान दे। जिस प्रकार से खाद्य संकट पर या खाद्यान्नों पर यहां बहस होती रहती है और कई बार बहस हो चुकी है, उसी तरह से कम से कम एक साल में एक या दो बार चीनी के मामले पर भी बहस होनी चाहिये ताकि हम लोग बता सकें कि किस प्रकार के चीनी के जो मिल मालिक हैं वे जनता का शोषण करने पर तुले हुये हैं तथा किस प्रकार जनता को इस शोषण से बचाया जा सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान के उपभोक्ताओं के कारण तथा उनके द्वारा दिये संरक्षण के कारण जिस तरह से चीनी उद्योग का यहां उत्थान हुआ है, उसको देखते हुये बहुत ज्यादा चिन्ता इस विषय में करने की जरूरत है।

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

आज भारत में गन्ने के जो उत्पादक हैं उनकी संख्या तीस लाख के करीब है। बार बार यह मांग पेश की गई है कि उनको जो कीमत अदा की जाती है उसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। जब वह एक रुपया बारह आने या दो रुपया की जा सकती थी तो क्या कारण है कि अब इसको एक रुपया पांच आना या एक रुपया सात आना से ज्यादा नहीं किया जाता है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप गन्ने के उत्पादकों को सन्तुष्ट नहीं कर सके और केवल सौ या सवा सौ मिल मालिकों को ही सन्तुष्ट करने में लगे रहे तो आपका काम चलने वाला नहीं है। अब समय आ गया है जब इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाय। चीनी के मिल मालिकों का आज तक जो रवैया रहा है वह इस तरह का रहा है कि उससे न देश को लाभ हुआ है, न उपभोक्ताओं को हुआ है और नहीं जो गन्ने के उत्पादक हैं, उनको ही हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं सरकार को भी कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है। सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि क्या अब उचित समय नहीं है कि चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, तथा इस उद्योग को सरकार अपने कब्जे में ले। यह कहा जा सकता है कि ७२ करोड़ के करीब इस उद्योग में पूंजी लगी हुई है तथा सरकार के पास मिल मालिकों को देने को मुआवजा नहीं है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे ऐसे कारखाने मौजूद हैं जिन्होंने तीन चार सालों के अन्दर ही सारी की सारी पूंजी को, सारे के सारे कैपिटल को बाहर निकाल लिया है और अब उन कारखानों में कोई रुपया नहीं रह गया है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एल० आई० सि० से भी बड़ा स्कैंडल है। उस समय आपका २५ लाख का नुकसान रहा होगा। यहां पर तीन साढ़े तीन करोड़ का नुकसान उपभोक्ताओं को हुआ है तथा साढ़े तीन करोड़ का नुकसान सरकार का या दूसरी तरह से हुआ है और इस तरह से छः साढ़े छः करोड़ का कुल नुकसान हुआ है। इस वास्ते गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है कि किस तरह से सन १९४९ में जब कि श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ही खाद्य मंत्री थे और उनके प्रस्ताव पर ही यह मान लिया गया था कि एक इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठाई जाये, उसी तरह से आज फिर एक इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठाई जाये जो सारे मामले की छानबीन करे और छानबीन करके सिफारिशें करे कि आगे के लिये चीनी उद्योग को किन लाइन्स पर चलाया जाये, क्या चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा सकता है, अगर किया जा सकता है तो किस तरह से, जो गन्ने के उत्पादक हैं उनको कितना लाभ हो रहा है तथा क्या उनको उनके गन्ने का और अधिक मूल्य दिया जा सकता है, जो उपभोक्ता है उनको किस तरह से फायदा पहुंचाया जा सकता है तथा किस तरह से कीमतों पर नियन्त्रण रखा जा सकता है ?

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

> "This House disapproves of the Sugar Export Promotion Ordinance, 1958 (Ordinance No 5 of 1958) promulgated by the President on the 27th June, 1958."

Now the hon Minister may move the motion for consideration of the Bill. Hon Members will have opportunity to speak on both the Bills as also the Resolution

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the export of sugar in the public interest and for the levy and collection in certain circumstances of an additional duty of excise on sugar produced in India, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: He may also refer to the points that have been referred to

by the hon. mover of the Resolution. Here I want to know one thing. The previous session went on till about the 11th of May. Why could he not have thought of this measure at that time? Why was this put off till the end of the session? Government should, as far as possible, avoid bringing in Ordinances. If only Government had considered this matter some time earlier, the promulgation of the Ordinance could have been avoided. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly explain this point.

Shri A. P. Jain: I will answer the query raised by you during the course of my speech.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Let him be a little louder so that we can also hear him.

Shri A. P. Jain: Surely you will hear me.

As hon. Members are aware, when in 1956 Government decided to undertake the export of sugar, the circumstances were very favourable, partly on account of the Suez Crisis and partly because the beet-root crop in Europe had failed. The prices of sugar in the world market were high We actually started the export of sugar in the month of January 1957, and during the course of the year we could export a little more than 150,000 tons of sugar, earning foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 12½ crores.

One of the important problems before us at that time was: what was the agency to be employed for effecting this export. After giving due consideration to the various methods of export, we entrusted this work to the Indian Sugar Mills' Association to export on "No Profit; No Loss" basis. All the profits made on account of export are to be funded and a part of it is to be utilized, later on, for meeting the losses when the prices in the world market went down. A part of the profits are there. Here I take the opportunity to thank the Indian Sugar Mills' Association for helping the country by exporting a fairly large quantity of sugar on "No Profit; No Loss" basis.

Then, conditions changed later on and the prices of sugar in the world market went down. Our cost of production is comparatively higher. I will go into the break-up a little later and I shall try to explain the reasons why it is higher than the world prices. Nonetheless it was a fact that while, roughly speaking, our cost of production was about £50 to £52 per ton, the world prices for the British refined sugar were as low as £36 or £37 per ton. Our sugar is somewhat inferior to the British refined sugar, and therefore it fetches £2 or £3 and sometimes £4 less than what the British refined sugar fetches in the world market. We were, therefore, confronted with a rather difficult problem, as to how we could export the sugar.

One of the questions that came before us was whether the Government could subsidise it, and we found that it would invoke the provisions of GATT Therefore, this scheme was discussed at various levels in respect of the agency to be employed, whether we were in a position to export, and if we had to export at a price lower than the ex-factory price, how the difference of the losses were to be met. It was by no means an easy scheme for us, and we spared no time in working out the scheme, but nonetheless it took time, and we could finalise the scheme only after the Parliament had adjourned.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Very convenient.

Shri A. P. Jain: We could have waited for this session of Parliament That was the alternative left before us, but the House is well aware of our foreign exchange needs, and we therefore thought that we should take the earliest steps to give a legal shape to this scheme. In fact, we also

[Shri A. P. Jain]

examined the question whether we could effect the export of sugar without undertaking law, but we were advised by the Ministry of Law that we could not do it

It is not that no benefit has accrued as a result of the passing of this Ordinance. First, we had to set up the machinery and then in the month of July we entered into a contract for the export of 16,870 tons of sugar. Out of this actually 9,900 tons of sugar have been exported in the month of August. It is, therefore, clear. . . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On which date in August?

Shri A. P. Jain: Up to now, up to the 23rd August.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I presume that it has been exported after this session of the Lok Sabha began

Mr. Speaker: All exports have taken place only after the Lok Sabha session started?

Shri A. P. Jain: I will find out

Assuming we had not passed the Ordinance, it would have taken some time for the Lok Sabha to pass the Bill. In fact, we introduced it at the very earliest date, and I do not think we could have passed the Bill . . .

Mr. Speaker: We pass the Bill in two hours.

Shri A. P. Jain: Even if it had been passed in two hours, it would have taken us one or two weeks to set up the machinery.

Shri Ranga: It could have been done earlier without having to come to Parliament.

Shri A. P. Jain: We could not do it because the law was necessary. Valuable time would have been lost, while now we have earned some foreign exchange.

I can assure you that the Government is fully aware of the fact that Ordinances should not be promulgated except under very exceptional circumstances, and we did give thought to this question, but we felt that our need for earning foreign exchange was so urgent, and that if we did not pass the Ordinance, we would be losing some time.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: How much foreign exchange have they earned on 9,000 tons?

Shri A. P. Jain: It would be about Rs. 50,00,000.

We started making contracts from the 5th July onwards. The ordinance was passed on the 27th June, and we made our first contract on 5th July and went on making the contracts So, all this time would have been lost At any rate, we could not have functioned in the month of July and up to the 10th of August, and valuable time would have been lost.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You could export later, send them in a bunch later on.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is the justification for promulgating the ordinance.

There was also another reason. Some rumours had been going about in the market that the Government intended to undertake export, and from the month of April onwards—I believe from the month of May—the prices were showing a little upward trend, and therefore if we had not undertaken the scheme, that upward trend, in fact, would have continued.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You could control the price.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is what I am coming to, how we controlled the prices.

When we decided to pass the Ordinance, we had consultations with the industry The industry had raised its price by about a rupee, and we felt that the losses on the export could be met out of this rise of Re 1 In fact, roughly we calculated that if the Government decided to export 50,000 tons of sugar, the loss would be about Re. 0-8-0, if on the other hand Government decided to export one lakh tons of sugar, the loss would be about a rupee per maund Therefore we asked the millowners not to raise the ex-factory price of the sugar and they gave us an assurance before this Ordinance was passed Now, some of the millowners complied with that assurance, others did not

Shri Khuswaqt Rai (Kheri) What was the percentage of those complying and not complying?

Shri A. P Jain· Well, I cannot give the percentage

Therefore we thought of some device, and we gave a release of 1,70 000 tons of sugar in the middle of July

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur) Did the Government-owned mills not raise the price? What was their price?

Shri A P Jain The Government owned mills did not raise the price In fact, the Government does not own any mills, they are Government-managed We did not raise the price and some of the Southern mills did not raise the price, some in North India did not raise the price, some mills did raise the price

Then, about 15 days after enacting the Ordinance, we gave a release of 1,70,000 tons and we also asked the millowners that they should freely release and sell the sugar so that this rise might be eliminated. Some of the millowners did not play the game, and they withheld the quota that had been released. We were therefore driven to the necessity of promulgating an Order, and we promulgated the Order on the 30th July

Now, let us look at the sequence of the events The Ordinance was passed on the 27th June, and we took effective steps to control the prices on the 30th July

Shri Braj Raj Singh. After 33 days

Shri A P. Jain: One has to watch the market trends, one has also to apply other devices For instance, we applied the credit squeeze It had some effect, but not the full effect, and ultimately we undertook to control the prices which has had a salutary effect The expected prices today in some places are lower than the controlled prices

Shri Feroze Gandhi: (Rai Bareli): What are the prevailing prices in Delhi?

Shri C D Pande (Naini Tal) The difference between the consumer's price and mill price is Rs 6

Shri Ranga He says that they are lower

Shri A P Jain The ex-factory price is Rs 36 Rs 1 12 - is the octroi and the Delhi wholesale prices are

Shri C. D Pande. Retail price is more important than the wholesale price for us

Shri A P Jain: On the 14th August the Delhi wholesale prices were Rs 38

Shri A. C Guha (Barasat) That is the wholesale price What is the consumer's price?

Shri A. P. Jain: I understand that in some of the shops in old Delhi it is Re -/15/6 and in other shops it is Re 1 It may be Rs 1 - 3 or so in a shop or two

Shri C. D. Pande: Rs 1|1|- is the common price

Shri A. P. Jain: May be, I do not know. But I am giving the old Delhi prices.

12.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Obviously, now the question is: Can the Governmnet absolutely control the consumer's price?

An Hon. Member: What are the prices?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This should not be the market where prices should fluctuate in this way.

Shri A. P. Jain: On a rough calculation I think there should be at least 1,50,000 to 2 lakhs, and maybe more, retailers working in small hamlets, in villages, in towns and in cities and I submit in all humility that it is not possible to control them. We have not got the machinery to control the 1,50,000 or 2 lakhs or even more of these retailers. The only way of controlling them is that more and more supplies must be made available in the market and at a price That is what we have done

You will recollect that during the discussion on food a number of complaints were made about the working of the fair price shops Their number is only 40,000 Each of the fair price shop dealer is selected by the Government. There are regular inspectors and even then, I must admit, there have been some cases of irregularity. Have we got a machinery? It is easy to say, but has the Government of India the machinery or have even the State Governments the machinery to control the 2 lakhs or even more of these retail shops situated all over the country from the smallest village to the biggest city of Bombay and Calcutta? We have not got the machinery and I must confess that we cannot control it.

Shri Ranga: Nobody says about controlling them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If nobody says that, then both sides agree.

Shri A. P. Jain: What we have done now is to increase the availability of sugar in the wholesale market and that has an effect. I hope that it will have a further effect of reducing the consumer's prices.

A question has been raised by the hon Speaker who preceded me that the sugar industry has made—how many crores of rupees I do not remember—profit. He quoted some figure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rs. 2 crores.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is Rs. 3 crores in all

Shri A P. Jain: The sugar industry, I dare say with a considerable amount of confidence, is the most regulated industry in India The price of sugarcane is controlled Wages of the labour are controlled

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): What about mill-owners?

Shri A P. Jain: Have a little patience. Running commentaries will not help anybody. I am coming to the millowners. The mnufacture is controlled If there is any extra profit .

An Hon. Member: It is wrong.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is totally right. (*Interruption*)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is not going to be decided in this manner.

Shri A. P Jain: If there is any extra profit over and above the fair accepted price, that profit is shared in the proportion of about 2 to the canegrower and 1 to the millowner. The formula of the price of sugarcane has been revised in the previous years. The price of sugar cane was Rs. 1/7/- and Rs. 1/8/- by a voluntary

understanding with the industry. A part of the extra profit which the millers earned was paid to the growers as bonus. Now that position has been altered and the statutory position today is that the price of the sugarcane is Rs. 1/5/- or Rs. 1/7/-, as it may be, whether the supply is at the gate or at other places plus the bonus, which is now a part of the price. Any extra profit which a millowner makes over and above the specified price is shared in the proportion of about two to the cane-grower and one to the millowner.

Now I come to the break-up of the price of sugar. On the basis of all-India figures, out of every hundred rupees that are earned by the sale of sugar, the sugarcane grower gets Rs. 40·40 nP, the taxes, i.e., cane cess, excise duty, co-operative societies' commission, are Rs. 36·50 nP, manufacturing charges and rehabilitation allowance are Rs. 17·60 nP, allowance for loss of export is Rs. 1.40 nP. The millowner gets Rs. 2·70 nP out of Rs. 100 as profit.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Is it 50 nP or 15nP?

Shri A. P. Jain: There are other provisions. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member may differ. But the time of criticism will come when the speech has been delivered.

Shri A. P. Jain: I want the hon. Members to challenge these figures and say that they are wrong.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): May I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai has made a statement that sugar millowners get a profit of 10 per cent.

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not know what he has said and on what authority he has said that, but the all-India figures are that the profit is 2·7%, or on Rs. 100 the profit is Rs. 2·70 nP. Other miscellaneous allowances are of the order of Rs. 1·40 nP.

It is clear that there is not much elasticity in the price of sugar. If a millowner earns more than Rs. 100 then any money which he earns in excess of Rs. 100 is shared in the proportion of about 2 : 1 by the cane-grower and the millowner. So, I have not been able to appreciate as to how the hon. Member who preceded me has collected his figures and what is the basis of his figures.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: From your figures.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is another evidence and that, I think, is perhaps the most forceful evidence. We have been undertaking a programme for expansion of sugar industry and there are also programmes for the expansion of other industries—cement, jute, textiles, etc. Out of 55 new factories which we licensed, as many as 38 were the co-operative factories and private enterprise was not given . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How many have begun working?

Shri A. P. Jain: Among whom?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Among the 37 co-operatives.

Shri A. P. Jain: About 12 or 13 and others are coming up.

Now the position is that the sugar industry is not attracting much capital. In fact, Sir, some people who got the licence have not proceeded with the setting up of the sugar mills. I have given the facts; I really cannot understand how the hon. Member makes out that all these extraordinary profits are being made. If a mill works well, it makes more profits; if it works in a bad way it suffers loss. This is the average which the industry is making.

13 hrs.

Now there is no difference of opinion between the hon. Member who has preceded me and the Government that export of sugar is desirable. For the

[Shri A. P. Jain]

time being, we have only fixed a modest quota of 50,000 tons out of which more than 21,000 tons has either been exported or contracted to be exported.

An Hon. Member: How much has been exported?

Shri A. P. Jain: 9,900 tons, a little less than 50 per cent of the contracted export.

The scheme of the Act is something like this, that Government will fix quotas of export from time to time The aggregate of these quotas will be distributed *pro rata* on the mills in the proportion in which they produce sugar. Each of these mills will be under a statutory obligation to supply that quantity of sugar for export purposes to the exporting agency If any of the mills commits a default then in addition to the normal excise duty they will have to pay a penal excise duty of Rs. 17. That is, if a mill undertakes to supply the quota it will have to pay no excise duty which is about Rs 10 and a few annas If a mill fails to supply the fixed quota not only will it have to pay Rs 10 and a few annas, but also in addition to that Rs. 17 more as penal excise duty

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the quantity produced or not produced?

Shri A. P. Jain: On the quantity fixed and which was not supplied to the exporting agency

If the sugar is of the requisite quality which is wanted in the world market the exporting agency will export that sugar. If, on the contrary, the quantity supplied is not of the requisite quality, it will be open to the exporting agency to sell it internally and out of the proceeds buy exportable sugar. Now the price paid to the factories would be the price realised by the sale of sugar in the world market less the expenses. That is the reason why an export a loss will be suffered.

The question of the agency was an important thing. We thought of the various agencies. We thought of the State Trading Corporation. We also thought of setting up a new agency. We also thought of the Indian Sugar Mills Association who I must again repeat have done a good job by exporting a substantial quantity of sugar on no-profit no-loss basis.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Say three times

Shri A. P. Jain: Why does it hurt you?

Now, Sir, the State Trading Corporation frankly confessed that they have no experience of the export of sugar and they were not in a position to undertake it immediately They will have to build up an organisation; so, there will be inevitable delay. The establishment of new agencies would also have meant delay and, therefore, we have entrusted this work of export to the Indian Sugar Mills Association who are not going to make any profit on it and who will act under law The scheme which we have worked out has been formulated after a great deal of thought and is a practical scheme. We want to export and therefore let us employ an agency which has the experience and which can arrange exports.

With these words, Sir, I commend this motion for the consideration of the House.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the agency at present?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Indian Sugar Mills Association.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the export of sugar in the public interest and for the levy and collection in certain circumstances of an additional duty of excise on sugar produced in India, be taken into consideration"

The time allotted is five hours for both. If this Resolution is negatived, then we shall have to spend some time for the second and third stage of the Bill also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Only twenty minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We might put an hour for that, and four hours for the consideration stage.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not know whether you would extend the time-limit by an hour. This is in your discretion

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Discretion should not be used for extending the time in every case.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I was in the Business Advisory Committee The subject is of great importance and so the time should be extended

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would hon Members like to sit up to six then?

Some Hon. Members: No, no

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us proceed, I do not promise just at present

Shri Ranga: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to express my dissatisfaction with the means adopted by the Ministry in placing this proposal before the country and this Parliament I wish they had avoided the means of an Ordinance. It places the House in a very embarrassing situation. The House is obliged to discuss this matter presented to us in the shape of this Bill as more or less a *fait accompli*, and we have very little freedom to make the necessary changes in it, whether we consider it to be urgent or not. That is one of the reasons why I feel very strongly over this matter. I do trust that at least in regard to the future, this Ministry will take sufficient care to see that it does not pursue this particular means in order to approach the House.

The reasons given by my hon. friend for having resorted to this are not convincing so far as I can see. They could have taken the necessary steps in building up the machinery and all the rest of it without having to depend upon an Ordinance, and after everything was ready they could have come to this House. Or they could have hastened consultations and confabulations in order to be able to place this Bill before Parliament before the recess Neither of these courses was followed by them It is very difficult to resist the impression that they simply followed the course of convenience For whose benefit? It is difficult to say

Coming to the Bill itself, I find, first of all, the hon Minister has taken it for granted that the House must be unanimously in favour of this general proposal that we should be willing to export sugar under the circumstances and under the conditions when they consider to be necessary, that is, to sustain loss and heavy losses too I am not in favour of that There are two propositions here It is very strange indeed We are importing foodgrains and selling them here at prices higher than prices prevailing in our country, selling them at a loss Now, we want to export sugar and sell it in other countries at a loss. What is this jugglery? Is there any reason behind it? Is there any excuse behind it? It is difficult for me to give an affirmative answer.

Secondly, we are encouraging our own producers to transfer areas of land from foodgrains to commercial crops among which sugarcane occupies a pride of place. In that way, we are running the risk of having less and less produced in this country, and becoming more and more dependent upon food imports Then, we have assured ourselves that we are going to be surplus in sugar What are we going to do with that surplus? We are going to sell it at a loss, and at a heavy loss too. Is it good economics? Is it good planning for our country? I would like my hon friend to recon-

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sider this matter. Even though he may go away with this Bill passed as an Act and all the rest of it, it is never too late to reconsider such an essential matter as this.

Thirdly, here is an area, Bihar and Bengal which are suffering today from food deficits which have to be subsidised as it were by food exports from other areas in that particular zone. The producers of foodgrains in the other areas have got to go with lower and lower prices for their foodgrains in order that they may be made available to the consumers in the deficit areas, in the drought affected areas, in the flood affected areas of U.P. and Bihar at prices which would be within the means of the consumers. Who loses? The producer of food loses, both in the U.P. and Bihar and in other parts of that particular zone. For whose benefit? For the benefit of those consumers including sugarcane-growers also. Why should it be done? Because production of sugarcane is more profitable in these sections and therefore, they should be encouraged. Then, they should be pampered also by the sale of foodgrains to these people at subsidised prices as it were: not actually subsidies, but at prices which would be within their means. Therefore, these prices are being kept down. Is that reasonable, I would like to know.

Then, are we quite sure that we are going to be in possession of these sugar exports for a long time to come? Is it not a fact that only four years ago or five years ago, the Government came to both the Houses with their Bill for the promotion of export of rice? Some of us told them that they were too optimistic. They did not listen to us. They preferred to depend upon their own experts. Now, what is the position today? Have we got food exports? Have we got rice surpluses? What has happened to that particular Act? How much do they say that we would be in surplus in sugar production?

Shri A. P. Jain: Which is the Act that the hon. Member is referring to?

Shri Ranga: That was the Act your Ministry had piloted. I think you piloted it in order to enable the Government to allow rice exports.

Shri A. P. Jain: No, no.

Shri Ranga: If you are not aware, I can only enlighten you later on in the lobbies by going into the Act itself.

Shri A. P. Jain: Enlighten yourself first.

Shri Ranga: I was myself present in the Rajya Sabha. I spoke on that particular subject when it came up before the House. You wanted power to export it from Bengal only. We wanted Government to give freedom to export if we have got surpluses from the South also.

Shri A. P. Jain: Let us be certain.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister may ascertain himself whether he is giving . . .

Shri A. C. Guha: Such a proposal came before the House and Government took the consent of the House.

Shri A. P. Jain: Was there a Bill?

Shri A. C. Guha: May be a Bill or something else, I am not sure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may not be a Bill; it may be in some other form.

Shri Ranga: Whichever the form, does not matter. It came before the House, it was debated upon and passed. The difficulty is, the Ministry is omniscient. We are ignorant and we are obliged to confess ourselves to be ignorant when the Ministry prefers to forget what it has done. That is the plight to which we have been reduced.

Where is the guarantee that we would be able to go on producing this surplus? Have the Government assured themselves of the rising production

of sugar in our country and we would be certainly in a surplus for a period of years? On what authority have they been able to assure themselves? On what assurance? Some assurance there can be if they are able to raise the productivity of the area under sugarcane, if they are able to increase sugar content of the sugarcane. It means this. First of all, they have to assure themselves of the greater raising efficiency of the sugar mills to extract more and more sugar, that the improved sugarcane is such a good thing that the sugar content is going to be on the increase or at least it would be maintained as high as possible and that the pest control and pesticides and all the rest that they have are so perfect that there would be no danger of sugarcane production itself going down or the sugar content itself being reduced. They have got to assure themselves on all these three counts. I do not know whether they have done so and under what authority. What experts have given that particular assurance and that advice?

In addition to that, they can certainly do one thing, that is, by transferring area under foodgrains over to sugarcane. Is that going to be good for the country, I would like to know. Is the need of the country for foreign exchange so great as to turn your lands from food crops to sugarcane? To that, they have got to give a positive answer based upon facts. I cannot be expected to give an answer because I am not in possession of all the facts. One thing is clear. It is bad economics to try to earn foreign exchange by selling your things at dead cheap prices, heavily cheap prices and then to waste foreign exchange by importing food into this country merely because America has been good enough to sell us their surplus foodgrains under that P.L. 480.

Shri C. D. Pande: I do not think it is meant to be paid later on.

Shri Ranga: There is the question of this agency. My hon. friend says here is the Indian Sugar Mills Association, they have done a good job when they were asked to sell on a no-profit no-loss basis, they have gained some experience and therefore, we can continue to utilise them. If they have had experience, we could expect them to lend their experts to our State Trading Corporation. The State Trading Corporation, after all, has been doing some business. Surely, the Government cannot mean to say that the State Trading Corporation is not good enough to do any kind of trade, because, they have been doing some trade all these four years. They have themselves spoken in praise of it. If you want to supplement it, invite the experts of the Indian Sugar Mills Association to come and help them and assist them and supplement their efforts. In that way, why should not the Government think in terms of making use of the State Trading Corporation?

There is the other question of making profits. According to my hon. friend, the manufacturers do not seem to be making great profits and in fact it is only 8 per cent. He said that the millowner is only getting Rs. 2·70—I do not know—I am prepared to accept his figure.

Shri C. D. Pande: Per Rs 100. That is a different thing.

Shri A. P. Jain: Per Rs. 100.

Shri A. C. Guha: Percentage on the invested capital: that is the main point.

Shri Ranga: It has got to be very carefully examined. On every Rs. 100 that goes into the purchase of sugar, this man gets only Rs. 2·70. That means that he is getting it on all the investment being made by the cane-growers, on all the investment being made by the wholesalers and all the retailers and everybody else in this country. The cane-growers are getting Rs. 40.40.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is cane price.

Shri Ranga: He says that that is the only portion which the grower is getting. In terms of profits, how much does it work out to? He has not been good enough to tell us.

My hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh has given us some figures of the rate of profits that these sugar merchants or mill-owners have been making.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I challenge him to contradict them.

Shri Ranga: He says that he has taken it from Government publications Therefore, I would like my hon. friend to say that it is not correct, and they are getting something else; I am not bothered about it, because I am not on that point now that the sugar mills are making so much of profits and that they should not make such profits or anything like that Just now, I am not on that point My point is just this My hon friend wanted us to feel assured or feel satisfied that the cane-growers are also getting something, that, indeed, the cane-growers are getting twice as much as the mill-owners from out of the surplus that is found after allowing a fair price to the cane-growers I would like my hon. friend to assure me that this particular bonus is being paid in every State to all the cane-growers right up till now. I would like him to tell me whether it is not a fact that in Andhra Pradesh and even in certain parts of Bihar and U.P. also, the payment of this bonus is being delayed on one account or another, that there are questions raised as to how much is to be paid to the growers and so on, and, therefore, the growers are placed at the mercy of the mill-owners.

Then, the other point is whether the manufacturers are going to be benefited by this export or not. There is an impression that they are going to be benefited. There is also the impression that they have benefited. I do not know the facts. I would like my hon. friend to assure the House that the mill-owners are not going to be benefited as a result of this particular policy of exporting sugar to other countries, not only directly, but also indirectly. Does he not give them an opportunity of raising the local price in our own country, directly or indirectly?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have controlled the ex-factory prices.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend says he has controlled the ex-factory prices. I am glad that he has taken that particular step At the same time, is it not a fact that a large number of these sugar mill-owners are having their control over these wholesalers?

Shri Panigrahi: Yes.

Shri Ranga: Quite a good number of them have their own agents also. Have they not themselves built up that particular machinery? Do they not have their fingers in the pie? I agree with my hon friend, and I am not at all in favour of controlling the retail prices, or what is called controlling the retailers. Nevertheless, we would like to know what steps Government have been able to take in order to see that these mill-owners do not play any kind of a prank or trick or whatever it is through their own agents

Shri A. P. Jain: We are now selling at the controlled prices, to anybody and everybody who wants to buy from us, with the result that the factories cannot sell at a higher price because we bring down the prices by our own sales.

Shri Ranga: I am extremely glad indeed for this enlightenment, and I am sure the House also would be grateful because it is a very useful step that Government have taken. But then, what would be its efficacy? That is what I would like my hon. friend to examine.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not just now. He will answer in the end. This kind

of viva voce discussion should not be there.

Shri Ranga: This is the parliamentary way of expressing my view It is for him to give the answer, then and there. Otherwise, he can reserve it to himself I have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should be something for me also in order to regulate the debate.

Shri Ranga: It is for him to ask me whether I give way or not. I have been giving way, whenever, I found that he was anxious to enlighten the House with any additional fact, and I am glad that he has given this particular fact, which certainly strengthens the case of Government And I am glad that they have taken that particular step But I would like him also to examine whether really they would be or they are in a position effectively to control or influence the retail price through the step that they have themselves taken, and whether they have enough stocks in their own possession to be able to do so Beyond that, I have nothing more to say on that point

In conclusion, I would like to say that if only my hon friend had favoured this House with the amount of information that he has given today and very much more that we would like to have, as an explanatory memorandum, it would have helped the House very much, and I am sure it would certainly have helped me to form my own view of this particular Bill as well as this partitcular resolution.

Shri Panigrahi: While I share with my hon. friend the Food Minister his anxiety to take measures for promoting the export of sugar with a view to earn foreign exchange, I could not share with him the assurances that he has given to justify the promulgation of this Ordinance. I think if he reviews his own arguments, he will find that they offer a poor justification for the promulgation of such an Ordinance for taking measures to promote export of sugar.

Here is an industry which has virtually doubled its production during the last five or six years There is plenty of sugar in the market. And yet, sugar is not selling cheap in the market, and the price of sugar goes on increasing. This appears quite paradoxical, but such a rise in price of sugar did occur because of the lack of a clear-cut policy on the part of the Food Ministry, so far as sugar was concerned

While I was going through the Sugar Export Promotion Bill, I had the opportunity of reading the speech or rather the substitute motion that Shri A P Jain, when he was not a Minister, moved in the year 1949. Shri Jairamdas Daulatram was then the Minister of Food The substitute motion which Shri A P. Jain then moved read as follows:

> "This House looks with grave concern at the unsatisfactory development and growth of the sugar industry in India and its failure to come up to the expectation envisaged at the time of granting protection, thereby causing huge loss to the consumers".

Then, it demanded:

> "to study and report on the working of the sugar industry, in particular, with a view to see when, if ever, Indian mills will produce sugar more or less at world competitive prices.".

I do not know whether during the last nine or ten years, the situation in the sugar industry has changed, or whether our Minister of Food has changed his views.

While moving his motion, Shri A. P. Jain then told the House:

> "Sir, the consumer was fleeced of no less a sum than Rs. 6 to 8 crores, when the Government sat calling conferences, meetings, and

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committees, when every housewife was worried that she could not sweeten her child's milk with a pinch of sugar. Government was fiddling with committees' boards and conferences.".

These were the remarks which he made then.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He seems to have forgotten them now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): He is not prepared to hear also.

Shri Panigrahi: These were the remarks which Shri A. P. Jain made when the great sugar scandal in the year 1949 was being debated upon and discussed on the floor of the Central Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Panigrahi should be careful, for, after ten years, he may come to this side, and he might be reminded of this.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is no fear of that.

Shri Panigrahi: I do not want to quote what Dr. P. S. Deshmukh said on that occasion. Unfortunately, both of them, i.e. Shri A. P. Jain and Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, are now on the Treasury Benches. I need not quote what Dr. P. S. Deshmukh said, and what he said was in even stronger terms. He wanted that any mill-owner who had made a profit of Rs. 5000 should be not only punished, but all his property should be confiscated. He had gone to the extent of demanding this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want the same thing or something stronger?

Shri Panigrahi: Something stronger.

Perhaps there is something in the saying that history repeats itself. After all these 9 years, the same crisis is facing us in the sugar industry. But I would like to say that there is really no crisis in the sugar industry which necessitated the promulgation of such an Ordinance. If there is any rise in price today, it is because of the hasty step that Government took in promulgating such an Ordinance. As a result, the traders and speculators who were active got the opportunity and scope to increase the price.

My hon. friend who moved the Resolution, referred to the index of production. In fact, the index of production has gone up to a great extent. In 1953, we produced 10.01 lakh tons of sugar; in 1956-57, we produced 20.26 lakh tons. Such a huge increase in production was really a marvellous achievement on the part of the sugar industry. The Development Council for the sugar industry has also placed the production target for the current season, that is, the 1958 season, at 21.5 lakh tons. It has been calculated that the domestic consumption would at best be 19 lakh tons in the current period. The production was 19,67,000 tons upto 30th June and carry over from 1957-58 season was 4,28,610 tons; the aggregate supply with the mills comes to 23,95,610 tons. So when the sugar stocks as on 30th June with the mills were to the tune of 23,95,610 tons, what was the necessity for promulgating the Ordinance for exporting sugar? There was an exportable surplus The hon. Minister said that even when there was no Ordinance, even when no subsidy was given for exporting sugar, last year, in the season 1957, the Sugar Millowners' Association had exported 1.53 lakh tons of sugar. So the exportable surplus was there and there was no necessity for promulgating the Ordinance for achieving that result.

I was surprised to look at the quantity of sugar which has been despatched from the mills also. If we look into that, we will find that there was no necessity for creating any panic in the market by taking recourse to such a kind of Ordinance. The total despatches of sugar from the factories by 31st March 1958 were 8,08,000 tons. They came to 11,74,000 tons by 31st May. The total despatches were 13,50,000 by 30th June. Thus the

stocks with factories stood on 30th June at 10,45,600 tons. So in the market, there is plenty of sugar. Had there been no Ordinance, in the regular course of supply and demand, there was every possibility of the consumer in India getting sugar at a price less than one which is prevailing today as a result of the promulgation of the Ordinance.

There may be some reason for the Ordinance. The consumption of sugar was increasing and with a view to decrease the consumption of sugar, this Ordinance was promulgated. But if we look at the consumption figures, in 1951-52, the country was consuming 11.7 lakh tons. The consumption nearly doubled in 1955-56 when it rose to 19.43 lakh tons. The planners have calculated that at the end of the Second Plan period, our demand for sugar might increase up to 23 lakh tons. But even today, when the Ordinance was promulgated, we have stocks near about 2 million tons. So still we have plenty of stocks with us There was no necessity for us to go into the market and create such a scare which has resulted in speculators and hoarders keeping to their stocks and creating an artificial scarcity by increasing the price.

I may just refer to the exportable surplus. It has been calculated that this will come to 3 lakh tons. But the figure the Government have decided upon is 50,000 tons. So out of an exportable surplus of 3 lakh tons—a figure which has been calculated by the experts of Government themselves —only 50,000 tons were set apart for export. It was not such a huge quantity. It was only 2.5 per cent of the estimated production. The quantity which we have fixed for export is not such a huge one as to call for such an emergency measure.

I would like to submit that the upward trend in sugar price, though surprising, is because of the policy that was pursued by Government. Government pursued this policy not of its own, but the sugar millowners have actuated and rather influenced Government to take to such a policy so that they can pocket some more profit.

After the promulgation of this Ordinance, the price of sugar in various parts of the country has increased by 2 to 7 per cent. So far as Orissa is concerned, it has gone up Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-4 per seer. It comes to about Rs. 45 per maund. So if the ex-factory price has been fixed at Rs. 35 or Rs. 36, the consumer is paying Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per maund more. It is because of this upward trend that the Reserve Bank of India took recourse to credit squeeze. The hon. Minister has referred to that. The directive of the Bank says that "the price of sugar has shown a rising trend during the past few months". It is not that only in the month of July the consumer has been paying a greater price for sugar, but as the directive says, "The price of sugar has shown a rising trend during the *past few months* despite the fairly comfortable supply position. It is because of the tendency of the trade to withhold stocks". Though it has taken recourse to the credit squeeze, so far as retailers are concerned, the Reserve Bank has not been able to control the retail price. The hon. Minister has admitted that though Government are in a position to fix the ex-factory price of sugar, they are not in a position to control the retail price and they are not going to resort to any measure for this purpose for the present But the sugar millowners have their own agencies and they know how to take profits whenever they want to put the Government in any critical situation.

I would like to submit that the Government have been 'waylaid' by the sugar millowners as Lakshman was in the good old days of the epic *Ramayana* by the golden deer which came across his path. With a view to earn foreign exchange, we are going to catch at anything that comes to us. The amount of foreign exchange that

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we are going to earn is only Rs. 2.25 crores and we are going to suffer a loss of more than Rs. 3.5 crores. That is how the sugar millowners have put the Government in a position from which the government cannot retract. It is because in previous years they exported sugar at their own risk. Once they created this market they came upon the neck of the Government and said: You see the achievement of the Sugar Mills Association. We have created a market and if you do not come to our help we cannot export sugar and Indian sugar will lose its world market In this way, Government has been rather beguiled to take recourse to such a step.

Though I have full sympathy with the measures for exporting sugar, still I cannot appreciate the way the Ordinance was promulgated I feel Government has taken a hasty step which was not necessary and which has gone to the detriment of consumers of sugar in our country.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think there is hardly any difference of opinion about the purpose of this Bill. I for myself do not object even to the Ordinance being promulgated, particularly, when I see that the Government took certain steps almost immediately after the Ordinance for the export of sugar. There is hardly any ground to take exception to the issue of the Ordinance

But there is something to be said about the sugar industry and the manner in which Government is handling this industry. Today the hon. Minister has given a good conduct certificate to the industry. I do not like to embarrass him by quoting what he said in 1949 while he was sitting on this side along with me. But, I hope he would recollect that he demanded an enquiry and the enquiry was conceded by the Minister then in charge, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram. I hope he must have refreshed his memory, before coming to this House on this occasion, by going through the relevant portions of the report of the Enquiry Committee. Practically, on all the charges that one-man committee found the industry to be guilty.

They charged extra premium over the price; they sent out sugar violating the freezing order of the Government; they smuggled out sugar to Pakistan; and, in the ultimate, they informed that there was a shortage of sugar, and so no export of sugar could be allowed.

Sir, I do not like to read out the relevant passages The time you would allow me won't permit that I think the findings of that enquiry committee would have, at least, made the hon Minister think seriously before giving a good conduct certificate to the sugar industry as such

Sugar production has gone up It has practically gone up by 100 per cent That is credit for the industry But, they did it for their own interests, for their own profit And, I do not think, for that reason the nation or the consumers have very much to be grateful to them That is not much point for them to get any certificate from the nation Any other capitalists —even foreign capitalists—would have done that if the proposal would give a dividend for the amount invested.

The hon. Minister has just now quoted that they have been getting only Rs 2|40 for Rs. 100|- sales. But that does not give any accurate picture of the industry. The profit that the industry has been earning on the invested capital would give the correct picture. I think, one gentleman on that side quoted some industrialist saying that the industries are earning 8 per cent dividend.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am in a position to give the figures if the hon. Member wants. The gross profit allowed is 10 per cent and, after deduction of income-tax it comes to 4.8 per cent.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Why this special plea?

Shri A. C. Guha: Anyhow that is the income they make on their audited accounts of their companies. But, I hope the hon. Minister knows that they have many other devices to earn income. They employ their own selling agents; they employ their own distributing agents and earn commission. I think it is a sort of menace practically to the entire industry of India that the whole panel of industrial set-up is more or less controlled by the manufacturers.

Similar is the case in the jute industry. The millowners or their own nominees are the procurers of raw jute; they are the balers of jute and after the jute goods are manufactured, they or their nominees become the shippers or exporters also So, that is the position and whether 4 8 or 4.5 per cent is allowed is not of much consequence But the main point is the control they have over the entire industry and the various ways they have earning profits

The enquiry committee of 1949 found out that they sent out sugar in contravention of the freezing order of the Government; the committee found out that they charged higher prices than was allowed; all these were to reap extra profits.

In the present case also Government have admitted that immediately after the promulgation of the Ordinance the sugar price went up by 2 to 7 per cent Who reaped the benefit? I think they might not have shown this increased rate in their account books of the factory. The enquiry committee of 1949 also pointed out that their account books were false and did not give the correct picture of the transactions that those companies were having. So, this 2 to 7 per cent higher price has also gone to the pockets of the manufacturers or some of their nominees. And the consumers have to pay this higher price.

The hon. Minister himself has admitted that, as on the previous occasion, on this occasion also some of the manufacturers have not played the game—I think this is the language he used and that some did not stick to the promise of not raising the price. Even after this, I cannot understand how he can rely on this Sugar Mills Association to be the export agency.

The Sugar Mills Association is just a metamorphosed form of the Sugar Syndicate of India. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the story of the Sugar Syndicate of India is known at least to the older Members of this House. (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Very well to Shri Jain

Shri A. C. Guha: Very well to Shri Jain So, I do not know why he has selected this Sugar Mills Association as the export agency I shall come to that later on

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Because they are experienced in exploiting.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon Minister has admitted—and we also find from some report—that last year the industry exported 1.53 lakh tons of sugar without any government help or subsidy. Why just in one year there is an occasion for this great gap between the world market and the Indian cost of production?

I find from some report—the figure is given by the Minister in sterling—in Indian currency Rs. 420/- is the cost of foreign sugar and Indian sugar costs Rs. 750 per ton. That means it costs 80 per cent more. I do not know whether the Minister has got the entire cost structure of the sugar industry examined by the Tariff Board recently. It should be done annually. Unless that is done, you cannot be sure as to the actual cost of production. I wish

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the Minister may get this thing examined. It will help the Members to understand why one year ago, the industry was able to export 1.53 lakh tons of sugar without any Government subsidy and why this year for exporting only 50,000 tons of sugar, so much Government subsidy is necessary and at the cost of the consumers.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Aurangabad—Bihar): That is because of the world prices.

Shri A. C. Guha: Why this big difference in the Indian price?

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: The Minister explained.

Shri A. C. Guha: He has not explained why our cost of production should be so high. That is the point which should be examined by the Tariff Board.... *(Interruption)*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Time is flying.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, time is eternal but life is short.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He is a philosopher now.

Shri A. C. Guha: One has to be occasionally.

Coming to the Bill, I do not know how he has accepted a new definition of the term 'owner'. I think it would leave some lacuna. He could have accepted the definition given in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or the Mines Act. There is also the definition of 'occupier' in the Factories Act. He may have accepted any of these definitions instead of this definition. I am afraid that this definition would not cover some of the categories of persons in charge of these factories.

Shri A. P. Jain: Will he kindly point that out?

Shri A. C. Guha: For instance, the managing director may not be covered. Anyhow, that is a point to be decided in the law court. I know that he must have been told that it would cover that also. But I do not know when a definition was accepted by this House and the Government on a previous occasion and put in two or three enactments, why a new and combrous definition has been put here. That definition was much simpler.

Then I refer to various provisions in clause 7. I for one have very serious objection to the provision that if a factory fails to deliver the required quantity of sugar, that factory will only have to pay an additional penal excise duty as in clause 7(1). If it is necessary for the factory to surrender certain quantity of sugar for the purpose of export it has to deliver that quantity. There should not have been any penal excise, thus allowing the company to get over the directives of the Government. A similar provision has also been put for the textiles industry. I think it is morally wrong and it encourages violations of Government order also. I cannot understand how a company can evade paying excise duty on any quota to be delivered to it and why the duty is to be realised later on as in clause 7(3). Under the present excise rules, no quota of sugar or other articles which are subject to excise duties, can be released from the godown or factory without paying the excise duty.

Coming again to the export agency, I am not satisfied with the explanation given for not taking the State Trading Corporation as an export agency. It is a Government organisation which has been set up particularly for the promotion of exports and also for the import of certain articles. I also do not like the provision in clause 8(2) which says that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the memorandum or articles of association of the company as the case may be, the company may perform all such

functions. I would draw the attention of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to this clause. Does it not mean that by this clause we are amending the memorandum and articles of association of all the sugar mill companies They may not be exporters according to their articles of association. But by this Bill, we are amending the articles of association and allowing them to export sugar In the export licence policy of the Government, I think there is something like an established exporter Usually, export licences are not given to those who are not established exporters. I do not know why these factories should have been given this facility. It should have been done through the STC. With these words, I support the purpose of this Bill and I think that there should be some modification in certain clauses

श्री राजेश्वर दयाल (देवरिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने चीनी के रोजगार को बढ़ा कर और विदेशों में जो उसका मार्केट ढूंढ निकाला है वह सराहनीय है। मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिए एक रास्ता निकाला जिसकी कि मुल्क को आवश्यकता है किन्तु जिस ढंग से और जिस तरीके से इस रास्ते पर सरकार पहुंची है उसकी कोई सराहना नहीं कर सकता।

अभी मेरे साथी ब्रजराज सिंह ने आर्डिनेन्स के मुताल्लिक चर्चा की। मैं उन के साथ सहमत हूं कि आर्डिनेन्स की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। यह ठीक है कि आपने चीनी का एक नया मार्केट विदेश में खोज निकाला है और दूसरे भूभाग के लोगों को चीनी जैसी मीठी चीज जो आप खिला रहे हैं और एक मधुर सम्बन्ध जोड़ना चाहते हैं, वह सराहनीय है लेकिन उसकी सराहना करते हुए भी मैं आपका ध्यान चीनी व्यवस्था की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . आप इस मीठेपन में कड़वापन क्यों डालना चाहते हैं ?

श्री राम श्री वर्मा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह शुगर का व्यवसाय बड़ा कड़वा रहा है। इस मुल्क में बार बार प्रोटेक्शन देने के बाद भी यह रोजगार विदेशी रोजगार के मुकाबले नहीं आ सका। अगर आप सन् १९५६-५७ की शुगर की प्रोडक्शन फीगर्स को देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि सन् ५६-५७ में देश में कुल २० लाख २६ हजार टन चीनी पैदा की गई किन्तु सन् १९५७-५८ में मुल्क में केवल १६ लाख ६७ हजार टन चीनी पैदा हुई है। अगर यह आंकड़े सही हों तो सन् ५७-५८ में सन् ५६-५७ के मुकाबले ५६ हजार टन चीनी कम पैदा हुई है और आप चीनी के लिए बाहर मार्केट खोज रहे हैं। क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि करीब १ लाख टन चीनी की कमी आपके मुल्क में कन्ज्यूमर्स की खपत के लिए होगी ? आखिर आपने इसके लिए क्या उपाय सोचा है और रास्ता निकाला है ? यह तो जाहिर बात है कि जब मुल्क में चीनी की कमी होगी तो चीनी का भाव बढ़ेगा, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग बढ़ेगी और लोग परेशान होंगे इसका मन्त्री महोदय को मनोयजनक उत्तर देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जिसकी कि ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि बहुत प्रयास के बाद भी उस मधुर सम्बन्ध में सिर्फ आपने १७ हजार टन चीनी का सौदा किया है लेकिन यह पता नहीं है कि भेजी कितनी है

14 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय उन्होंने कह दिया है कि आधी भेज चुके हैं।

श्री रामजी वर्मा : मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो यह तय किया है कि कम चीनी पैदा होने पर भी आप बाहर चीनी भेजना चाहते हैं और अपने मुल्क वालों को कम चीनी खिला कर भी फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाना चाहते हैं तो यह मुल्क उस सैक्रिफाइस के लिए भी तैयार है लेकिन जैसे कि कुछ अन्य वक्ताओं और प्रोफ़ेसर रंगा ने यह आशंका प्रकट की है कि क्या हम इस मधुर सम्बन्ध को और व्यवसाय को कायम भी रख सकेंगे मुझे भी शक है कि आप उनको कायम नहीं रख सकेंगे और वह इसलिए की आपने इस देश में चीनी व्यवसाय में जो इसको पैदा करने वाले ग्रोअर्स हैं उनकी आपने अब तक उपेक्षा की है और अब भी कर रहे हैं। आपने गवर्नमेंट रेवेन्यूज में तो करोड़ों की बढ़ोत्तरी की है।

मेरा ख्याल है कि सन् १९५१-५२ में आपका शुगर से रेवेन्यू ८ करोड़ था जब कि आज ४२ करोड़ इस व्यवसाय से आप ले रहे हैं। इस व्यवसाय में सरकार को भी नफा हुआ है, मिलओनर्स को भी नफा हुआ है। लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो इस व्यवसाय की बुनियाद है, किसान, क्या उसको भी नफा हुआ है ? सन् १९५१-५२ में आप ग्रोअर्स को गन्ने की कीमत १ रुपया १२ आने मन देते थे। आज वह घटा कर १ रुपया ५ आना और १ रुपया ७ आना कर दी गयी है। सरकार की तरफ से जो टैरिफ बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट शाया हुई है उसमें बताया गया है कि जब चीनी का भाव २७ रुपया मन हो तो ग्रोअर्स को एक रुपया १२ आना मन गन्ने का दाम मिलना चाहिए। आज चीनी का भाव क्या है और आप ग्रोअर्स को कितना दे रहे हैं। अगर आप गरीब का मुनाफा काटना चाहते हैं तो उतना ही काटिये कि वह जिन्दा रहे क्योंकि अगर वह जिन्दा रहेगा तभी आपकी यह मोटी आमदनी भी चल सकती है।

मैं आप से कहूं कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी के नाम पर केन्द्रीय सरकार और सैस के नाम पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हर साल करोड़ों रुपया लेती है। यह कहा जाता है कि गन्ने को इम्प्रूव किया जायगा। श्रीमन्, अभी हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि में इतनी ताकत है कि उपज बढ़ायी जा सकती है। आपने गत वर्ष ग्रोअर्स को इनाम दिया था उस से मालूम होता है कि भारतवर्ष की जमीन में अभी उपज बढ़ायी जा सकती है। किन्तु मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बारे में मालूम है कि वहां पर दस पन्द्रह बरस पहले जितनी पैदावार होती थी उतनी आज नहीं होती बावजूद इसके कि डवलपमेंट कमटिया नियुक्त की गयी है और डवलपमेंट विभाग भी कायम हो गया है। तो एक तरफ तो आप इस व्यापार को विदेशों में ले जाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आपकी बुनियादी कमजोरियां ये हैं, तो आप ऐसी हालत में इस रोजगार को कहां तक चला सकेंगे। मुझे तो इस में सन्देह है। मुझे खुशी होगी अगर आप इसको जिन्दा रख सकें। और इसके द्वारा मुल्क के लिए फारिन एक्सचेंज पैदा कर सकें। लेकिन इस से लेबरर और ग्रोअर को भी फायदा होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की जो पालिसी है वह ग्रोअर्स के लिए बहुत ही दोषपूर्ण है। मैं इसलिए ही आपका ध्यान इस तरफ अधिक आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आपको भी अब यह सूझ गया है कि यही एक चीज है जिसको आप विदेशों में ले जाकर बेच सकते हैं और उस से कुछ विदेशी विनिमय पैदा कर सकते हैं। मैं आपको यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि आप इस उद्योग को बुनियादी तरह से देखें।

आप देखें कि आपने कितने ड्यूबवैल बनाये हैं, कितनी खाद की और दूसरे साधनों की सुविधा दी है ताकि यह चीज बढ सके। अगर समय होता तो मैं एक एक स्टेट के फिगर आपके सामने रखता और बतला देता कि इस में स्टेट सरकारो और केन्द्रीय सरकार की कितनी उपेक्षा की दृष्टि रही है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर आप इस उद्योग के द्वारा फारिन एक्सचेंज पैदा करना चाहते हैं, तो आप इसकी उपेक्षा न करें चाहे स्टेट सरकारें भले ही ऐसा करे। मैं चाहता हू कि जो आपको फारिन एक्सचेंज इस व्यवसाय से प्राप्त हो उसको आप शुगर केन के डेवलपमेंट के लिए, अच्छे औजारो के लिए, फर्टिलाइजर के लिए, सिचाई के साधनो के लिये और रिसर्च वर्क के लिए खास तौर पर खर्च करे। यहां पर अभी तक गन्ने की किस्में बहुत बढी नही हैं। वही पुरानी किस्में चल रही हैं। हा कहीं कही पर कुछ काम हुआ है, लेकिन अभी ईल्ड वही है बल्कि घट रही है। कुछ वर्ष पहले यहा पर गन्ने का सूक्रोज कटेंट १० से ११ प्रति शत तक होता था जो कि अब ९ और कुछ प्रतिशत रह गया है। तो मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस दिशा में रिसर्च वर्क करे और किसानो को यह जानकारी पहुचायें।

अभी माननीय मत्री जी ने कहा कि बाहर भेजने का काम इंडियन मिल्स एसोसिएशन को दिया गया है। प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब ने कहा कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को यह काम क्यों नहीं दिया गया। इसका माकूल जवाब मिलना चाहिए। दूसरी तरफ आप जो काम डाइरेक्टर आफ शुगर एंड वनास्पति को सौंपते हैं उस से तो अच्छा होता कि आप एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन्स काउंसिल बनाते जिस में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी लोग होते और वे लोग आपको सलाह देते और उस पर आप चलते।

हमारे कई भाइयो ने आपसे पूछा कि बीच में आपने आर्डिनेन्स बना कर जो चीनी बाहर भेजने का प्रबन्ध किया है उसका क्या कारण था। इसका आपके पास क्या माकूल जवाब है। आपको यह चीज लोगो को बतलानी पडेगी। अगर ऐसा नही किया गया तो लोगो मे यह शुबहा हो सकता है कि आज आप मिल वालो के साथ वही सम्बन्ध निभा रहे हैं जो चुनाव के समय उन्होंने आपके साथ निभाया था। इसका जवाब आ को देना होगा।

इस इडस्ट्रीज की भलाई के लिये, मुल्क की भलाई के लिए और यह जो नया व्यापार हम विदेशो से करने जा रहे है उसकी प्रास्परिटी के लिए आप अपने दिल और दिमाग को साफ रखें और अपनी नीयत भी साफ रखे।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (अम्बाला) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे सामने जो बिल उपस्थित है उसका मै स्वागत करती हू और जो इसके विरोध में प्रस्ताव लाया गया है उसका मै विरोध करना चाहती हू।

अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यो ने बतलाया कि जब सदन का सेशन नही हो रहा था ऐसे वक्त आर्डिनेन्स क्यों लाया गया। इसका मत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया था मैं उस की ताईद करती हूं। जो कुछ किया गया जब उस पर हम लोगो को और माननीय सदस्यो को ऐतराज नहीं है तो किस वक्त किया गया इस बात पर ऐतराज करने में कोई बहुत ताकत नहीं मालूम होती।

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

हमें यह भी बतलाया गया कि इस सिलसिले में उन्होंने कुछ मशीनरी भी लगायी और कुछ आर्डर्स भी दे दिये और कुछ इन्तिजाम कर लिया । इसका भी हम लोगों को खयाल रखना चाहिए । मैं समझती हूं कि छोटी सी बात पर इधर से नाक पकड़ा या उधर से पकड़ा जाये इस में ज्यादा मीन-मेख निकालकर हम लोगों को इसका अपोजिशन नहीं करना चाहिये ।

जहां तक चीनी की कीमतों का सवाल है, मैं एक चीज खास कहना चाहती हूं । मिल वालों के दाम कम किये जाय बहुत अच्छा है । इसका भी मैं स्वागत करती हूं । अगर हो सके तो गन्ना उगाने वालों को ज्यादा पैसा मिले, यह भी बहुत अच्छा है । पर आज जो सरकार ने स्टाक लेकर चीनी की कीमतें मुकर्रर कर दी हैं उस पर लोगों को चीनी मिल सकती है । यहां पर कहा गया है कि जब एक्सपोर्ट की बात की गयी तो मिल के मालिकों ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था कि वह चीनी के दाम महंगे नहीं करेंगे । मैं भी उन लोगों में से हूं जो कि इन तमाम बातों में भरोसा कम करते हैं । और मुझे इस में कोई शुबहा नहीं है कि अगर खुली छूट मिल जाये तो चीनी मिल वाले . हों चाहे कोई और व्यापारी हों वे लोगों की मुसीबत से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा करने की कोशिश करेंगे और उनके सामने कोई यह सवाल नहीं आता कि कौन मुसीबत में पड़ा है, किसको कम मिलता है किसको ज्यादा मिलता है ।

पर यह जो फारिन एक्सचेंज लेने का तरीका अख्तियार किया गया है मैं उसका स्वागत करती हूं । अभी हमारे साथी प्रो० रंगा साहब ने कहा कि इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हमारी बहुत सी जमीन जो कि गेहूं के लिये और दूसरी खाने की चीजों के लिये इस्तैमाल होनी चाहिए उस पर गन्ना उगाया जा रहा है और इसलिये गन्ने से गल्ला कम होता है । इसी तरह से हमारे सामने यह भी सवाल आता है कि हम फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज कैसे हासिल करें और अपने देश में कितनी चीनी या कितनी गेहूं इस्तेमाल करें । इस विषय में कोई प्रोपोर्शन रखने और उनका आपस में ताल्लुक समझने की बात सामने आती है । अगर हम चीनी दे कर, या कम खाकर—यहां कम खाने की बात नहीं है—फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज बढ़ा सकते हैं, तो उस का स्वागत करना चाहिए और मैं भी उसका स्वागत करती हूं । जहां तक कीमतें बढ़ने की बात है, मुझे एक बात से बड़ा रंज हुआ है, जिस को कि मैं आज कहना चाहती हूं । जिस वक्त हमारे यहां फूड की डीबेट हो रही थी, उस वक्त भी मैंने इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों की बातें सुनी थीं और आज भी सुनी हैं । मुझे खुशी हुई कि चीनी बनाने वाले जो फ़ायदा उठा रहे हैं, उस पर यहां गुस्सा-चीनी की गई, उस की आलोचना की गई और कहा गया कि वे लोग नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं, उस पर ध्यान रखना चाहिए । लेकिन दोनों डीबेट्स में मैं ने देखा कि जो दूसरे फ़ायदा . उठाने वाले हैं, उन की तरफ़ कोई इशारा नहीं करता है । अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि चीनी के मिल मालिक चुनावों के वक्त जो रिश्ता कायम करते हैं, मंत्री जी उस रिश्ते को कायम रखे हुए हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि मंत्री जी बड़े आदमी हैं । हो सकता है कि चीनी के मिल-मालिक उन से रिश्ता कायम रखते हों, लेकिन हम लोग, जो पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हैं,

चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी के हों, भी अपने रिश्ते निभाते हैं—जो मिडलमैन हैं, जो व्यापारी हैं, वे लोग हम से जो रिश्ता कायम करते हैं, हम वह रिश्ता निभाते हैं ।

आज यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार रीटेल प्राइस को कंट्रोल क्यो नही करती है । लेकिन क्या हम लोग, जो कि लाखो की नुमायदगी करते हैं, इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाते हैं, कोई मदद करते हैं या नही । एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि हम डेमोक्रेसी में यकीन करते है जम्हूरियत में विश्वास करते है । जितनी पार्टीज यहा आती है वे जम्हूरियत में यकीन करती हैं । हम प्लानिंग करते हैं और उस में विश्वास रखते हैं, लेकिन जब तक उस में जनता का को-आपरेशन नही होता है, जनता के नुमायदो का को-आपरेशन नही होता है तब तक प्लानिंग सफल नही हो सकता है, फिर चाहे कितने ही कानून हम यहा बनाते रहें ।

एक साहब से मेरी बातचीत हुई । वह यहा के सदस्य नही है । वह यह प्रोग्राम बना रहे है कि यू० पी० में गवर्नमेंट के गोदाम लुटवाये जायें । मैं ने उन से पूछा कि क्या यू० पी० में फेयर-प्राइस शाप्स है । उन्होंने कहा कि "हैं" । मैं ने उन से पूछा कि "क्या कभी आपने किसी दुकानदार के सामने खड़े हो कर यह देखने की कोशिश की है कि वह दुकानदार कैसे बिक्री करता है और अगर कोई गलत तरीके से बिक्री करता है, तो क्या आपने उस का विरोध किया है, उससे हाथ मिलाने से इन्कार किया है, क्या कभी उसकी दावत में शरीक होने से इन्कार किया है । जो आदमी हजारों बोरी गेहूं या चीनी जखीरह रख कर भी नही बेचता है, गलत बेचता है या महगा बेचता है, तो क्या आप ने कभी जनता से कहा कि यह व्यक्ति गलत काम करता है, हमारी प्लानिंग में रुकावट डालता है, हमारी खाद्य समस्या को बढ़ाता है—कम नही करता है ? क्या आपने कभी यह किया ? या सिर्फ सरकार का गोदाम लुटवा कर ही आप कामयाब हो जायेंगे ?" मुझे खुशी हुई कि उन्होंने खुले दिल से जवाब दिया—यह हमारी आपस की बात थी और इसलिए उन्होंने सफाई से कहा—कि हमारे देश में एक ही बात है, जिस पर तमाम सियासी जमायतें मुत्तफिक है और वह यह कि कोई काम न करो और सिर्फ नुक्ता-चीनी और आलोचना करो । यह बात उन्होंने कही । वह गलत होगी । मैं सिर्फ उनकी बात बतला रही हू । उन्होंने कहा कि किस को फुरसत है कि वह यह देखता फिरे कि कौन किस भाव से बेचता है । उन्होंने कहा कि हम को तो लैक्चर देने की फुरसत है और हम ने लैक्चर दे दिया है । वह यहा दिल्ली में खाद्य मंत्री से बात-चीत करने के लिए आए हुए हैं ।

यहा पर दिल्ली की कीमतो का भी जिक्र हुआ । एक दिन और एक सदस्य साहब ने जिक्र किया और नाम भी लिया था कि मैं चीनी बेचती हू । मैं बेचती नही हू, लेकिन कुछ ऐसा इत्तजाम है कि कुछ बरसो से

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बहुत मुश्किल हो जायगी अगर जो भी जिक्र वह करे वह आप बयान कर दे ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी मैं जनता के सहयोग की बात कर रही हू । हमने इस बात की कोशिश की कि सरकार गेहूं या

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

चीनी की भी कीमत मुकर्रर करे या जिस पर लोगों को खरीदने में आसानी हो, उस कीमत को मुकर्रर करें। हम में कुछ दुकानदारो ने अपना सहयोग दिया है। शायद हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम होगा कि आज भी कुछ दुकानें ऐसी हैं, जो साढे पन्द्रह आने सेर के भाव पर चीनी बेचती हैं, जो भी चाहे ले सकता है। ऐसी दुकान पुरानी दिल्ली में खास तौर पर हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यो से प्रार्थना करूगी कि वे पुरानी दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली की सिर्फ़ चीनी की कीमतो का ही मुकाबला न करें। वे सब्जी का भी मुकाबला करे। जो लोग नई दिल्ली मे सब्जी खरीदते है, वे हर पाव पर चार छ आने ज्यादा कीमत देते हे। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इन कीमतों का फूड मिनिस्ट्री से कोई ताल्लुक नही है, उसकी पालिसी से कोई ताल्लुक नही है—उसका ट्रासपोर्ट और दूसरी बातो मे ताल्लुक रहता है। अगर यहां पर कुछ लोग मुनासिब कीमत पर चीजो को बेच सकते है, तो कोई वजह नही कि दूसरे शहरो में भी जनता के सहयोग से ऐसा न हो। मैं खाद्य मत्री महोदय से कहूंगी कि वह कोई ऐसा सिलसिला बनायें—या तो इस बिल में कुछ प्रोवाइड करें या लोगों से अपील करे—कि हर एक चीज की मुनासिब कीमत मुकर्रर की जा सके। यह सरकार निगरानी करे या खुद इसका इन्तजाम करे।

माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि जो शुगर मिल्ज के एजेन्ट हैं, वे इसमें रुकावट पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां भी ऐसा हुआ। हम ने कहा कि जो भी चाहे, हमारे गोदाम से चीनी ले जाये, लेकिन हम ने देखा कि आठ नौ दिन तक कोई चीनी नही लेने आया। लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि सरकार और पब्लिक के सहयोग से हम इस मुश्किल को हल कर सकते हैं। खाद्य मंत्री, लोगों, सियासी जमायतों, लोगों के नुमायंदों का सहयोग लेकर दूसरे शहरों में मुनासिब इन्तजाम कर सकते हैं।

आज हमारी वैल्यूज चेंज हो गई हे। आज जो ज्यादा महंगा बेचता है, उस की समाज में कद्र है, जो कोई ग़लत काम करता है, समाज में उसकी तारीफ़ की जाती है, जो कोई बिना टिकट ट्रैवल करता है, वह शेखी बघारता है कि मैंने बड़ा बहादुरी का काम किया है। हम इन वैल्यूज को चेंज कर सकते हे। खाद्य मंत्री को इसका इंतजाम करना चाहिए। जहा तक कीमतो का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस बात के विरोध मे हूं कि कानून के जरिये रीटेलर की कीमतों को कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश की जाय। कोशिश इस बात की करनी चाहिए कि जिस तरह आसानी से वे बेच सकते है, उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जाय और जो लोग सस्ता बेचते है, उन को और ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जाय। अगर मुनासिब कीमतें रखी जा सकती हैं, तो इसी तरीके से रह सकती हे—और कोई तरीका नही है।

इतना कह कर मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करती हूं और मुझे कोई शुबहा नही कि अगर हम ठीक तरीके से काम करें और जो दिक्कतें सामने आयें, खाद्य मंत्री महोदय उन पर ध्यान देते रहें, तो हम बाहर से करेन्सी भी ला सकेंगे और अपने यहां भी चीजों की कीमतों को नीचे रख सकेंगे।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill not merely because it has been introduced after an ordinance has been promulgated, but because the very subject-matter of the Bill is such that a little analysis would show that this step should never have been taken by the Government. The need for foreign exchange is there, but that seems to be merely an excuse in this particular case for promulgating that ordinance. When the hon. Speaker was pleased to call upon the hon. Minister to justify the promulgation of the ordinance, he said the justification was that 9,900 tons of sugar earning Rs. 50 lakhs of foreign exchange was exported. Rs. 50 lakhs of foreign exchange is just enough for this country to last for six hours! It is not even worth mentioning; for that to have promulgated the ordinance is an abuse of the ordinance-making power.

We are depleting our foreign exchange resources at the rate of something like Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores every week. That is only the loss over and above what the exports pay for. How long is this Rs. 50 lakhs of foreign exchange going to help us? Earning foreign exchange which will keep the country going for just six hours and this is the justification for rushing through with this ordinance.

Apart from that, why was sugar selected as the subject-matter for export promotion? I shall tell you why. This seems to be nothing short of a racket of sugar barons to exploit the country. What type of commodity should be selected for export purposes? Not the one where the difference between the world market and our cost of production is Rs. 10 per maund and more. Surely there must be some sense in selecting a particular type of commodity for purposes of export promotion. I do not say that that particular commodity should have a monopolistic position in the world market, but certainly it should have a predominant position in the world market. Also, the export promotion should not be at excessive loss to Government revenue or national income. The commodity to be exported should have a large exportable surplus, so that the internal domestic market is not disturbed. As I said, if the difference is so much as this, then it is futile and foolish to select a commodity for the purpose of export, because you are making sacrifices without getting any substantial return.

The difference between the world price and our cost of production is as Rs. 10 per maund, which means very nearly 30 per cent. of the cost of production. I ask, who bears that burden of subsidy, because the exports have to be subsidised? Either the consumer pays it in the form of higher prices, or the cane-grower pays in the shape of still lower minimum price or the Government pays in the shape of loss of excise duty, income-tax, corporation tax and so forth, or the factory owner pays in the shape of lesser profits. The Government has decided already that the consumer must be made to pay it. What is the justification for this? They say that we are earning foreign exchange and we shall export 50,000 tons. It is estimated that 50,000 tons will earn, depending on the price, foreign exchange worth between Rs. 2¼ crores and Rs. 2½ crores. In other words, the whole year's efforts at export, with so much burden to the consumer and loss of national income, will fetch foreign exchange which is just enough to make good the deficit in our foreign exchange resources for less than one week.

When that is the case, may I ask why this was done? Could you not have selected any other commodity which has a commanding position in export trade, such as tea? Nothing has been done for that, but instead sugar has been selected.

Let us consider the position. So far as the cane-grower is concerned, he gets at the rate of Rs. 1-5-0 for

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

supply of cane at the out-centre and Rs. 1-7-0 for supply of cane at the mill gate. That itself is below the cost of production, because when the prices were fixed, an under-estimate was made for every item whether it is agricultural machinery, or irrigation rates or cess. When the price was fixed at Rs. 1-5-0, the Government said it would give the cane-grower one anna per maund as profit. But actually what happens is, when the mills buy cane after May, the prices slash down to as low as 12 annas, because they say that cane after the month of May does not yield so much; on that basis, this is done. Not only that. In Bombay, as my hon. friend, Shri Jadhav tells me, some of the sugar mills take a deposit from the cane-growers to the extent of Rs. 10 per ton, so that he may again go there the next season and supply cane.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Salempur): Are there no unions of growers?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am talking of Bombay. Nobody cares for the consumer and the cane-grower and these things are done. The only two interests which are safeguarded are the Government's interests and the profits of the mill-owners.

Now, where are we going to export this sugar? It has been stated that the Sugar Mills Association had built up its exports at various places like China, Malaya, Burma, Ceylon, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and East Africa. These are the markets at which these exports have been built up. The excuse on the part of the sugar barons is this: unless Government does something about it, our export market would be lost. What is the export market? 50,000 tons. For that, what are we paying? For every maund that we export, we are getting Re. 1/- less. In other words, our national income is poorer for every maund of sugar that we export. Surely, if the hon. Minister says that foreign exchange is useful for the Second Five Year Plan, are not our internal resources equally important for the Second Five Year Plan? What does it actually come to? In this particular case it means the devaluation of the rupee. For the same amount of rupees, you get less of foreign exchange; in effect it is that. And whenever there is devaluation of currency, it is the consumer who pays.

What is more, for Rs. 2½ crores of foreign exchange that we get, what is the burden that is imposed upon us? It has been stated that because of this export, the price of sugar will be increased at the rate of 50 nP per maund. So it will come to about 1 nP per pound. Every time the consumer is made a scapegoat and they say it is only 1 nP or 2 nP and so on. I ask whether the time has not come to follow a more enlightened policy.

I say that the scheme of the Bill is basically wrong for this reason that they have adopted a wrong policy and taken a wrong commodity for the export market. They keep on paying for it and make the consumer bear all the burden. The hon. Minister is not justified in doing that. Why has a wrong commodity been selected for export promotion? My charge against the Government is that they have done so because of this racket of the sugar barons to exploit the consumer in which the Government willy-nilly helps.

So far as the scheme of the Bill is concerned, I should like to have a few more facts. Apart from the constitutional objections which might be urged later on, apart from that, the first point is why this export agency has been created? Why should it be in a monopolistic position? Why should there be only one export agency? Why is export not permitted by others? The second point is: how are the profits of this export agency going to be utilised. Thirdly, we do not know what is in the Government's mind with regard to the payment of price to the factory

owner who delivers the quota to the export agency. If it is the intention of the Government to build up an export market then why should you select a commodity where there may be shortage even in the home market at a later date? Then, if there is a loss, who bears the loss? Will the export agency suffer that loss?

There is one last word and I shall conclude. Again I may say that this can be regarded as a racket of the sugar barons to exploit the consumer. It may be argued that the export agency is not going to make any profits. It will run this business, as far as possible, on "no profit; no loss" basis. Therefore there is no racket. Even the sugar factory owners will not get anything more than the price minus the expenses. I shall explain the reason. Today the potential for sugar production in India is far more than can be utilized. In fact, it is an over-capitalised industry. There are 202 sugar mills out of which in one season barely 75 per cent. work. The sugar baron is interested in seeing that his extra idle capacity is utilised. How can that be utilized? Start an export racket. Whether the commodity is fit for promotion as an export commodity, that does not matter. But if this additional idle capacity, if that can be utilized, that capacity will start paying him dividends. For this the consumer is made the scapegoat. I strongly protest against this Bill, which is nothing short of exploiting the consumer, who is unable to suffer any more.

श्री खुर्शेद आलम खां : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आरम्भ में ही मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि मैं शूगर इंडस्ट्री का कोई हिमायती नहीं हूं और हमारे भाई ब्रजराज सिंह जी ने जो बातें कही हैं और बताया कि इतना लाभ ये उठा रही हैं और उनको एक्सपोर्ट में कोई विशेष रिआयतें देने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, यदि ये सच हैं, और मिलें अनावश्यक या गैर वाजिबी तौर पर फायदा उठा रही हैं, तो उसको रोका जाना चाहिये । लेकिन जो आंकड़े उन्होंने पेश किये हैं उनमें मुझे कुछ संदेह मालूम पड़ता है । लेकिन फिर भी मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उनके बारे में वे जांच करें ।

मगर मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि किसने कितना फायदा उठाया इसको लेकर यदि हम केवल इंडस्ट्री को ही देखेंगे तो हम जो वास्तविक स्थिति है उस पर नहीं पहुंच पायेंगे और केवल स्लोगन की बात को ही ले करके इस उद्योग को हम खत्म कर डालेंगे । इस वास्ते हमको देखना चाहिये कि जो स्थिति आज पैदा हुई है वह क्यों पैदा हुई है तथा आज जो हम शूगर का एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं उससे हमको उतनी आमदनी नहीं हो रही है जितनी होनी चाहिये और जो टैक्स इस इंडस्ट्री पर लगा हुआ है उतना दाम भी हमको एक्सपोर्ट से नहीं आता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि अब जो दाम हम देते हैं उसको अलग छोड़ दें, जो मैनुफैक्चरिंग कास्ट है उसको अलग छोड़ दें, मिलें जो नफा कमाती हैं उसको भी अलग छोड़ दें, लेकिन हम यह तो देखें कि किस भाव में हम बाहर चीनी भेज सकते हैं और किस भाव पर हम यहां पर पैदा कर सकते हैं । जहां तक फारेन एक्सचेंज का सम्बन्ध है, कौन नहीं चाहेगा कि हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज मिले और अधिक से अधिक फारेन एक्सचेंज हम पैदा करें । यह भी जरूरी है कि जब हम फारेन एक्सचेंज पैदा करने की चेष्टा करते हैं तो हमारे यहां के जो दाम हैं चीजों के, वे कुछ बढ़ जायेंगे और बढ़े हुये भावों पर चीजें यहां हमको बेचनी पड़ेंगी । लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि किसी के ऊपर बहुत अधिक बोझा न पड़ने पावे । यह तो साफ है कि कंज्यूमर्स को भी थोड़ा बहुत बोझा जरूर सहना पड़ेगा । लेकिन यदि जो कुछ मेरे भाई ब्रजराज सिंह जी ने कहा कि जो भी अधिक लाभ हो रहा है, वह सारे का सारा इंडस्ट्री को जा रहा है, यदि यह सच है और यदि इंडस्ट्री गैर वाजिबी

[श्री झुनझुनवाला

तौर पर फायदा उठा रही है तो मैं चाहता हूं कि उसकी इन्क्वायरी हो और उसको रोका जाये । परन्तु हमको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि और कौन दूसरे लोग हैं जो इससे लाभ उठाते हैं । मैं इसी सदन में बहुत बार कह चुका हूं और आज फिर मैं उसको दोहराता हूं कि कंज्यूमर्स का फायदा देखने वाली न यहां पर सरकार है, न ग्रोअर है और न ही शूगर इंडस्ट्री है । एक शूगर कंट्रोल बोर्ड हुआ करता था, आजकल वह कायम है या नहीं मैं नहीं जानता । उसमें इन तीनों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हुआ करते थे और आपस में मिल कर के अपनी अपनी मांगें पेश किया करते थे । सरकार कहा करती थी कि हमारी एक्साइज ड्यूटी इतनी बढ़ जानी चाहिये मैस इतना बढ़ जाना चाहिये ग्रोअर कहता था कि हमारे केन की प्राइस इतनी बढ़ जानी चाहिये, मिल वाले कहते थे कि हमको इतना प्राफिट हो जाना चाहिये । तीनों मिल कर यह फैसला कर लिया करते थे कि तुम इतना प्राफिट ले लो, तुम केन की इतनी प्राइस ले लो और सरकार इतना कर ले ले । किसको क्या लाभ होता है, हम क्या काम करते हैं, हमारी एफिशेंसी क्या है, इसको कोई देखता नहीं था और अगर देखता भी था तो कोई परवाह नहीं करता था । सरकार जो हमसे टैक्स लेती है, उसके बदले में इस इंडस्ट्री को कुछ देती है या नहीं यह देखना सरकार का काम नहीं रहा । सरकार को तो बस टैक्स मिलना चाहिये और जब उसको टैक्स मिल जाता है तो वह अपने घर में बैठ जाती है और यह नहीं देखती कि उसका क्या असर कंज्यूमर पर जा कर पड़ता है या दूसरों पर पड़ता है । जब ग्रोअर को केन का मूल्य एक रुपये से बढ़ कर एक रुपया एक आना मिल जाता है तो वह सन्तुष्ट हो जाता है और वह अपने घर में जाकर बैठ जाता है । जब मिल वालों को दो चार प्रतिशत अधिक प्राफिट मिल जाता है तो वे भी अपने घर में चुपचाप बैठ जाते हैं और किसी दूसरी चीज की उनको भी फिक्र नहीं रह जाती है । सरकार ने जब सैस वगैरह लगाये थे, उस वक्त उसने क्या कहा था ? सरकार ने कहा था कि हम केन इस तरह का पैदा करवायेंगे कि जिससे हमारे केन में सैक्रोस कंटेंट एक आधा टन बढ़ जाये । परन्तु जब हम इन फिगर्ज को देखते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि न तो हमारा शूगर परसेंटेज बढ़ा है, न सैक्रोस कंटेंट बढ़ रहा है इन सैस और न ही पर एकड़ जितना गन्ना पैदा होना है, वह ही बढ़ रहा है । सन् १९३७–३८ में १४ या १५ टन पर एकड़ हमारे यहां पैदा हुआ करता था और जब जो उत्पादन की फिगर है वह करीब १३ टन पर आ गई है । बाहर की यदि हम फिगर्ज को देखें तो उसका मुकाबला हम नहीं कर सकेंगे, इस वास्ते उनको कोट करना फिजूल है । जब हमारी यह हालत है कि हमारा जो उत्पादन है उसी को हम ठीक तरह से नहीं बढ़ा पाते हैं तो बाहर के मुल्कों के साथ मुकाबला करना और यह कहना कि वहां पर इस भाव पर चीनी बिकती है और इस भाव पर गन्ना मिलता है, वहां पर इतना सैक्रोस कंटेंट होता है, ठीक मालूम नहीं देता है और ऐसा करके हमें निराशा का सामना करना पड़ता है और कुछ दुःख भी होता है, तकलीफ भी होती है । हम तीनों मिल करके कंज्यूमर्स से अच्छी तरह से नफा ले रहे हैं । हमारे भाई कहते हैं कि शूगर केन के दाम बढ़ने चाहियें । मैं कहूंगा कि जरूर बढ़ने चाहियें । वह १ रु० ५ आने या १ रु० ७ आने कुछ भी कर दिया जाये । किन्तु यदि हम एक एकड़ में जो अभी १३ टन पैदा कर रहे हैं उसके बदले १८ या २० टन पैदा करने लगें तो जो दाम हमें अभी १ रु० मिलता है उसी में हमको बढ़े हुये दाम के मुकाबले ज्यादा मिल सकता है और ग्रोअर की पर एकड़ इनकम ज्यादा हो जायेगी । इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि यदि

हम केवल यह कोशिश करें देश को बतलाने की कि दाम बढ़ाने से ग्रोरअर ज्यादा लाभ उठायेगा, वह इस तरह से अपना ज्यादा फायदा कर सकेगा और सरकार यदि वही सोचती रहेगी कि हमारे पास जो कर आता है वह मिलता रहे और हम उसे अपने किसी भी काम में लायें, लोगों का इसमें कोई सरोकार नहीं है, तो उससे देश का काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं सरकार से, ग्रोअर्स से और शुगर मिल ओनर्स से पूछूगा कि आखिर आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? जो चीज आपके हाथ में है उसे तो आप करें। आपके यहां जो दिन प्रति दिन टनेज कम होता जाता है, जो हमारे शुगर केन में सैक्रोज कटेंट्स है वह भी कम होते जाते है और जो हमारी रिकवरी है वह भी कम होती जा रही है, आप यह देखिये कि उसका उपाय क्या है। यदि हम उसका उपाय नहीं कर सकेंगे और यदि हम यह नहीं बना सकेंगे कि वह कैसे काम में लाये जाये, यदि हम अपना पर एकड़ टनेज नहीं बढ़ा सकेंगे, १३ टन से १४ या १६ टन नहीं कर सकेंगे तो जैसा हमारे भरूचा साहब ने कहा, कितने दिन तक आप अपना नुकसान कर के चीनी बाहर भेज सकेंगे? कितने दिन तक आप कन्ज्यूमर्स पर यह भारी बोझा डालते रहेंगे?

जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में कहा कि यह ठीक है कि कंज्यूमर्स पर बोझा पड़ेगा जैसा कि इंडोनेशिया में है, हमारे भाई श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह जी बतला रहे है कि वहां चीनी वहां में बिकती है ४८ रु० मन जो कि उनका कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है, और बाहर वह २० रु० मन भेजी जाती है। यह ठीक है कि ऐसा होना चाहिये, फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिये ऐसा करना ही होगा, लेकिन जैसा भरूचा साहब ने कहा आपको इसकी ओर ध्यान देना होगा। आपने मिलों का एक्सपैन्शन कर दिया। करीब ३८ मिलों के लिये आपने लाइसेंस दिया है और १७ मिलें पब्लिक सेक्टर में रखी हैं।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन: कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: यह पहले पूछ लेना चाहिये था।

श्री मुनमुनवाला: जो कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर है वही पब्लिक सेक्टर है। वह दोनों एक में ही है। चूंकि वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर वही है इसलिये अगर वह कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर है तो भी पब्लिक सेक्टर है। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप मिलों को बढ़ाते हैं। ज्यादा मिलों के बढ़ने से ज्यादा केन पैदा करना होगा। ऐसी हालत में जो हमारी जमीन है जिसमें कि फूड प्रोडक्शन हो सकता था वह शुगर केन की तरफ चली जायेगी। आप अपना काम पूरी तरह से कर सकेंगे या नहीं इसमें हमें सन्देह है, क्योंकि आखिर कितने दिन तक आपके कन्ज्यूमर्स चुपचाप बैठे रहेंगे? वह बराबर कुछ न कुछ बदले में मांगते रहेंगे। तो आपको इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखना है। अगर शुगर एक्सपैन्शन करना है तो फैक्ट्री को बना देना तो एक मामूली सी चीज है। आज हमारी सरकार के पास रुपया है वह लोगों को रुपया दे देगी, वह फैक्ट्री बनाने की घोषणा करती रहेगी, परन्तु असली चीज यह है कि जितनी जमीन है उसमें हम कितना ज्यादा पैदा कर सकते हैं। यदि हम उतने में ही अधिक पैदा कर सकते है और चीनी को बढ़ा सकते है तब तो ठीक है नहीं तो काम चलना कठिन हो जायेगा। हमारे किसी भाई ने इस बात को नहीं कहा। यह तो कहा कि शुगरकेन ग्रोअर्स को ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन कौन कह सकता है कि वह अच्छी क्वालिटी का शुगरकेन पैदा करते हैं और उसमें सैक्राज कटेंट्स कितने हैं। इसकी ओर आज कोई नहीं देखता लेकिन ग्रोअर्स को दाम जरूर अधिक मिलने चाहियें इंडस्ट्री के लोगों का नफा ज्यादा होना चाहिये पर यह कोई नहीं देखता कि एक्सट्रैक्शन कितना

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

होता है । मिल का यह काम है कि जो गन्ना उसको दिया जाता है उसमें से वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीनी निकाले । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछूंगा कि मिलों में कितनी एफिशिएंसी है और उन्होंने अपना काम कहां तक बढ़ाया । सरकार ने, जो कि कर ले रही है, प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिये, यह देखने के लिये कि पर एकड़ प्रोडक्शन कितना होता है, उस के मैक्रोज कंटेंटस कितने होते हैं, क्या कार्रवाई की ? और जो कुछ उसने किया उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ ? मैं अपने शूगर के ग्रोअर भाइयों से भी पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप ने क्या किया जिस से कि गन्ने की उपज अधिक हो सके । बजाय इसके कि आप कल की पैदावार पर डेढ़ रु० की मांग करें, अगर एक एकड़ में इतनी ज्यादा पैदावार करें कि हम १ रु० के हिसाब से ही आप का ज्यादा पैसा मिल जाय तो अधिक अच्छा है । केवल स्लोगन्स के लिये कह देना कि चलो तुम्हारा १ रु० ४ आ० मन के बजाय १ रु० ८ आ० कर दिया गया उचित नहीं है । इससे हिन्दुस्तान को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । हिन्दुस्तान को लाभ तो तब होगा जब आप की एफिशिएंसी बढ़ेगी । और आज शूगर केन में ही मुझे सब से कमी मालूम पड़ती है । इस में कितना दोष सरकार का, कितना दोष मिल वालों का और कितना ग्रोअर भाइयों का है इसे भी तो देखना चाहिये । यदि उन को अधिक पैसा मिल जाता है और अधिक पैसा मिलने से वह इनएफिशिएंट हो जाते हैं, ठीक से पैदावार नहीं करते, तो इस के ऊपर भी हमको ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि वह एफिशिएंट हों ।

जो शूगर कंट्रोल किया गया है, उस के ऊपर मैं विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि समय नहीं है, केवल यही चीज कहूंगा कि हमारे मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम चीनी को किस तरह से बंटवायेंगे । उसके लिये उन्होंने बतलाया है कि हम मिल्स से पर्चेज करेंगे और पर्चेज करने के बाद जो जो लोग इंडेंट देंगे उनके अनुसार उन्हें चीनी देंगे । इसमें एक बड़ा भारी फ़ला है । अभी आपने दाम निश्चित किये हैं डी २६ के । अब आप यह देखिये कि आप चाहे कोई भी उपाय करें, सरकार कोई तरीका अपनाये, यदि डी २६ सुपीरियर क्वालिटी की शुगर है तो उसके दाम लोग जरूर ज्यादा देंगे और जो इन्फीरियर क्वालिटी है उसका जो कंट्रोल का दाम है वह लेंगे । इसमें बड़े भारी अपसे की बात हो सकती है और मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि वह इस पर पूरा ध्यान रक्खे और जब किसी को इंडेंट दिया जाता है तो देखें कि उसको किस किस क्वालिटी की चीनी दी जाती है । यदि हम किसी को ओब्लाइज करने के लिये उसे अच्छी क्वालिटी की शकर अधिक दे देंगे तो उसका दाम हम कितना ही कंट्रोल करें, वह ज्यादा लेंगे, अगर उन को डी २६ की शुगर दी जाती है तो वह उस का दाम १ रु० २ आ० ही लेंगे जब कि कोई भी चीनी २६ रु० मन की है तो उसका दाम वह १५ आ० भी नहीं लेंगे ।

जैसा मैंने कहा जिन लोगों को इससे नुकसान होता है उनकी ओर आप देखिये और जिन लोगों को जो क्वालिटी नहीं मिलती है वह भी दें । और जो लोग क्वालिटी का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं उनको गैरवाजिबी फायदा भी न उठाने दें । और कंट्रोल से जहां आप का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम होता है, इसके ऊपर ध्यान रक्खें कि कोई मिल बन्द न हो ।

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी के वादविवाद में मिठास के बजाय अगर थोड़ी सी कड़वाहट आगई है तो उसके लिये सरकार द्वारा अपनाई जा रही नीति जिम्मेवार है । जिन परिस्थितियों में चीनी का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने

अध्यादेश जारी किया, उनके संबध मे खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने प्रकाश डाला है अगर मुझे यह कहने में बिलकुल भी संकोच नही है कि उन्होंने जो युक्तिया दी हैं और जो तर्क उपस्थित किये है उनके द्वारा इस तथ्य का स्पष्टीकरण नही होता कि २७ जून की तिथि ही इस अध्यादेश को जारी करने के लिये क्यो चुनी गई ? उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि अप्रैल और मई से इस प्रकार के लक्षण दिखाई देने लगे थे कि बाहर मे चीनी का निर्यात बढ़ाया जा सके लेकिन अध्यादेश जारी किया गया उस समय जब कि संसद् का सत्र नही हो रहा था। यदि सरकार थोडी दूरदर्शिता से काम लेती तो १० मई को संसद् की बैठक स्थापित होने से पूर्व ही इस संबध मे एक विधेयक उपस्थित किया जा सकता था लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि चीनी का निर्यात करने के लिये जिस तन्त्र की आवश्यकता थी उसके स्वरूप का वह निर्धारण नही कर सकी और इसलिये थोडी सी देर लग गई किन्तु बाद मे जिस एजेंसी के द्वारा जिस तंत्र के द्वारा चीनी के निर्यात करने का निश्चय किया गया, वह कोई नया अन्वेषण करने पाया कोई नया तन्त्र निकाला गया हो ऐसी बात नही है। चीनी के मिल मालिको को सरकार ने यह काम सौंप दिया जो कि इसके पहले भी इस प्रकार की सेवाये सरकार के प्रति करते रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात जो मंत्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य से स्पष्ट होती वह यह है कि गत वर्ष जब सरकार ने चीनी के निर्यात के लिये कोई विशेष प्रयत्न नही किया था और चीनी के मालिकों ने स्वयं चीनी का निर्यात बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया था उस समय १९५७ में १५० हजार टन चीनी बाहर भेजी गई थी और उससे साढ़े बारह करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई थी। इस बार सरकारी प्रयत्नों से जिनके कि परिणामस्वरूप देश में चीनी के दाम अधिक हो गये हैं और उत्पादक और उसके साथ उपभोक्ता दोनो उसका लाभ उठाने से वंचित किये गये है। उस समय जब उत्पादन के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं या जिस मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने का अनुमान किया गया है, वह तो १९५७ के आकडो से बहुत कम है। मसलन यह है कि जब मिल मालिक स्वय इतनी बडी मात्रा मे चीनी का निर्यात कर सकते थे और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से देश को विदेशी मुद्रा की भी प्राप्ति हो सकती थी तो सरकार ने इस बात की आवश्यकता क्यो समझी कि वह चीनी के निर्यात मे अपना हाथ डाले और वह भी इस ढग मे कि जिसमे उपभोक्ताओ के हितो का ध्यान न रक्खा जाय। इस बात को सभी ने स्वीकार किया है कि सरकारी अध्यादेश के परिणामस्वरूप और चीनी के निर्यात के फल के रूप मे देश में चीनी के दाम बढ गये। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्होंने चीनी के दामो को बढने से रोकने के लिये कदम उठाये है किन्तु उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया है कि अध्यादेश २७ जून को जारी किया गया था जब कि चीनी के मूल्य पर नियत्रण करने का कदम २० जुलाई को उठाया गया। मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि इतनी देर क्यो की गई ? क्या सरकार इस बात को सोचने में समर्थ नही थी कि अध्यादेश जारी करते ही चीनी का निर्यात बढाया जायेगा। इस बात के प्रकाश मे आने ही चीनी के दाम बढेगे। हमारे देश के भीतर के बाजार की जो स्थिति है उसमे दामो के बढने की वृत्ति बिलकुल स्पष्ट है और उसे समझने के लिये किसी विशेष प्रकार के ज्ञान की आवश्यकता नही है। यदि अध्यादेश जारी करना आवश्यक था सरकार की सम्मति मे जिससे कि मै सहमत नही हू तो क्या अध्यादेश के जारी करने के साथ ही चीनी के दाम देश के भीतर न बढें, इसके लिये कदम नही उठाया जा सकता था लेकिन कदम नही उठाया गया

[श्री वाजपेयी]

और उसका परिणाम यह है कि चीनी के दाम बढ़े है । गांवों में मैंने इस बीच में अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में दौरा करके देखा है । गांव में १ रुपये ४ आने सेर चीनी बिक रही है क्योंकि आप चाहें एक ही नया पैसा बढ़ायें पर प्रवृत्ति यह है कि वह नीचे की सतह तक जाते जाते अनेक नये पैसे हो जाता है और उस वृत्ति को रोकने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये । वह सरकार ने नहीं उठाया । अब यह सुझाव दिया गया कि चीनी के वितरण के लिये सरकार प्रबन्ध करे । मंत्री महोदय ने सस्ते गल्ले की अनाज की दुकानों का उदाहरण दिया और यह स्पष्ट किया कि गल्ला वितरण करने में इतनी कठिनाईया होती है और इससे आप समझ सकते है कि चीनी का वितरण कैसे सहज सम्भव हो सकता है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सरकार चीनी का दाम बढ़ाने से रोकना चाहती है और जैसी कि उसकी उद्घोषणा है तो इसके लिये जब तक चीनी के वितरण की कई व्यापक व्यवस्था नही की जायेगी जिसके कि अनुसार उपभोक्ता तक उचित मूल्य मे चीनी मिल सके तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि केवल चीनी के दाम न बढ़े, इस नीयत से चीनी के के दामों का बढ़ना नही रुकेगा । दाम बढ़ रहे है । और उपभोक्ता को इस दृष्टि से क्षति भी पहुच रही है और सरकार उसको दूर करने का प्रयत्न करे, इस बात की आवश्यकता है ।

एक बात मै और निवेदन करूंगा । यहां पर गन्ना उत्पादकों की चर्चा की गई है । यह बात स्पष्ट है कि चीनी का निर्यात बढ़ाने से विदेशी मुद्रा की जो भी प्राप्ति हो किन्तु गन्ना उत्पादक को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई लाभ होने वाला नही है । इस बात को मन्त्री स्वीकार करेंगे कि हमारे देश मैं चीनी उद्योग का जिस ढंग से विकास हुआ है और सरकार ने जिस बड़ी मात्रा में चीनी उद्योग को संरक्षण दिया है उससे जो चीनी के मिल मालिक है, उनका लाभ अनुपात में अधिक है और गन्ने के उत्पादक का कम है : लाभ नही मिलना चाहिये, ऐसी बात कोई नही कहता है मगर प्रश्न अनुपात का है और यह बात कही गई है कि सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समिति ने भी इस तरह की सिफ़ारिश की थी कि अगर चीनी का दाम २६ रुपये प्रतिमन है तो गन्ने का दाम १ रुपये १२ आने प्रतिमन होना चाहिये । आजकल चीनी का दाम क्या है उसे बताने की आवश्यकता नही है . . . .

१५ बजे

श्री च० द० पांडे : उसमें एक्साइज ड्यूटी का भाग भी है ।

श्री वाजपेयी : एक्साइज ड्यूटी भरी है । तब शायद ३४ रुपये की होगी । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उस अनुपात में गन्ने के उत्पादक को लाभ नही मिला । अब सरकार यह आशका प्रकट करती है कि गन्ने के उत्पादक को अधिक लाभ मिलेगा तो इस बात की सम्भावना है कि गन्ने के उत्पादन का क्षेत्र बढ़ जाय । और फिर गल्ले के उत्पादन मे उसको जोड़ कर यह भय प्रकट किया जाता है कि देश के खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से यह ठीक नही होगा । लेकिन अगर हम चीनी के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देते है और उससे विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति की सम्भावना बताते हैं तो फिर इसका यही परिणाम होगा और इसको रोका नही जा सकता कि गन्ने के उत्पादन को और प्रोत्साहन मिले । मैं समझता हूं और सेठ झुनझुनवाला ने ठीक कहा है कि जो भी गन्ने के उत्पादन का क्षेत्र है उसी में हमें अधिक से गन्ना पैदा करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये, मगर इसके लिये भी गन्ने

के उत्पादकों को जिन सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है वे नहीं प्राप्त हैं। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र का मामला है। बांधों को बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को स्थगित कर दिया गया है, और जो पहले सरकार ने ट्यूब वैल बनाने का वायदा किया था बलरामपुर और तुलसीपुर के क्षेत्र में वे ट्यूब वैल भी बने नहीं हैं। इसके कारण वहां पर गन्ने के उत्पादन का क्षेत्र कम हो रहा है। यह वस्तुस्थिति वहां है, भले ही सम्पूर्ण देश में इसको लागू न किया जा सके। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि चूंकि किसान को गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है इसलिये उसे आवश्यक सुविधायें प्रदान की जानी चाहियें, जो करने में सरकार सफल नहीं हो सकी है।

मैं समझता हूं कि अध्यादेश को जारी करने के जो भी कारण बताये गये वे पर्याप्त नहीं है। शासन या तो पिछले संसद् के सत्र के समय इस प्रकार के विधेयक को उपस्थित कर सकता था या वर्तमान सत्र के लिये प्रतीक्षा कर सकता था। लेकिन मिल मालिकों के कहने पर उसने एक अध्यादेश जारी किया जिसमें गन्ने के उत्पादकों और चीनी के उपभोक्ताओं दोनों के हितों का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। अगर चीनी के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति होती है तो उससे किसी को विरोध नहीं है लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय को यह स्पष्ट करना चाहिये कि जब गत वर्ष सरकार की किसी सहायता के बिना चीनी के मिल मालिकों ने १५० से १६० हजार टन चीनी का निर्यात किया और साढ़े १२ करोड़ रुपये के विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति की, तो इस बार आगे बढ़ कर सरकार को उसकी सहायता करने का क्या कारण है।

इससे अधिक मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई मित्रों ने अध्यादेश जारी करने पर आपत्ति जाहिर की है। लेकिन मुझे तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कुछ दोस्तों की तो नीति ही यही है कि अध्यादेशों का विरोध किया जाये। कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि सरकार ने मिल मालिकों के दबाव में यह अध्यादेश जारी किया है। लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार ने किसी खास मतलब से ही इसे जारी किया है। इस सरकार ने जब अखबार के मालिकों के दबाव में अध्यादेश को नहीं रोका फिर इस सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि चीनी के मिल मालिकों के दबाव में आकर उसने यह अध्यादेश जारी किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अखबार से तो मिल ज्यादा भारी होती है।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : तो मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि बात दर असल क्या है। अध्यादेश जारी करने पर मैं भी आपत्ति कर सकता था अगर मुझे यह पता हो कि मेरे सायक दोस्त जो आपके बायें बाजू बैठे हैं उनमें इतनी शक्ति है कि जो विधेयक सरकार लाये या जो अध्यादेश जारी करे उसे वे नामंजूर करवा सकते हैं।

श्री बजराज सिंह : उस वक्त तो सरकार इधर आ जायेगी।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : वह तो आपका अन्दाजा है।

सचाई तो यह है कि आज सरकार जिस विधेयक को लाती है, वह पास हो जाता है चूंकि सरकार के साथ जनता का विश्वास है और संसद् के सदस्यों का विश्वास है। इसलिये अध्यादेश जारी करने पर जो आपत्ति है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

कई दोस्तों ने इस विधेयक और अध्यादेश पर बड़ी आपत्तियां जाहिर की हैं। मुझे भी कुछ आपत्ति हो सकती है। लेकिन

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

एक बात मुझे बहुत साधारण सी दिखायी देती है जिसको बहुत पेचीदा बनाने की कोशिश की गयी है। साधारण बात यह है कि इस देश में पिछले साल इतनी चीनी पैदा की गयी थी कि डेढ लाख टन चीनी बाहर भेजी जा सकी। मेरे एक दोस्त ने यह बतलाने की कोशिश की कि साहब इस साल पैदावार कम है। यह ठीक है। अगर इस कमी का अन्दाजा न लगाया जाता तो मैं समझ सकता था कि सरकार की तरफ से कोई गलती हुई है। लेकिन उस कमी का अन्दाजा लगा लिया गया है। सरकार ने केवल ५० हजार टन भेजने का फैसला किया है। अगर इस साल की पैदावार का अन्दाजा ठीक है तो हम एक लाख टन तक भेज सकते थे। लेकिन सरकार ने वैसा नहीं किया। उसने यह खयाल रखते हुये कि बाहर चीनी भेजने से कोई खराबी न हो, और आबादी की बढ़ोतरी को ध्यान में रखते हुये केवल ५० हजार टन भेजने का फैसला किया है और उसके लिये यह विधेयक लाया गया है। जहां तक इस बात का वास्ता है मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं दिखाई देती।

लेकिन एक बात है कि यहां व्यापारी वर्ग है और जिसको मिडिल क्लास और लोअर मिडिल क्लास और अपर मिडिल क्लास कहा जाता है उसमें से बहुतों का दिमाग इस बात पर लगता है कि किसी न किसी तरह से, किसी कानून से कोई नाजायज फायदा उठाया जाये और जो गरीब का हक है उसे छीना जाये। यही कारण है कि चीनी के भाव बढ गये। इसका और कोई कारण नहीं है। जब पिछले साल डेढ़ लाख टन चीनी बाहर भेजी गयी तो भाव नहीं बढ़ा फिर आज ५० हजार टन के कारण ही कौनसा भारी वजन आ गया कि जिसकी वजह से भाव बढ़े।

मैं उन लोगों का मशकूर हूं कि जिन्होंने किसानों के लिए दो चार बातें कही हैं। जो बात शुगर केन ग्रोअर्स के हक में कही गयी है मैं उससे सहमत हूं। लेकिन लोग यह भूल जाते हैं कि डिमांड और सप्लाई का सवाल है। अगर शुगर बाहर न भेजी जाये तो उसका भाव वहां बाजार में गिर जायेगा और उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि अगले साल के सीजन में शुगर केन ग्रोअर पर उसका असर पड़ेगा। यह तो एक मामूली बात है। आज हम जिस इकानिमक उसूल के तहत चल रहे हैं यह कदम तो उसके तहत ही उठाया गया है। लेकिन सरकार की एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। सरकार जानती है कि इस देश का बहुत बड़ा व्यापारी वर्ग और कारखानेदार वर्ग का हिस्सा कितने ईमानदार हैं। इस लिए इस सिलसिले में उस को कुछ सोच समझ कर कदम उठाना चाहिए। ऐसी हालत में मैं यह समझने में मजबूर हूं कि उन कारखानेदारों के जिम्मे यह क्यों छोड़ा गया है कि वे एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे। हो सकता है कि वे लोग एक बड़ी अच्छी रोजी पिक्चर हमारे सामने रखें और कहें कि वे यह काम तो प्राफिट तो लास के बेसिस पर करेंगे—उतनी कटौती करेंगे, जितना कि खर्च होगा। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कौन इस बात का पता लगायेगा कि कितने अफसर रखने चाहिएं और कितने रखे गए हैं। यह भी मुमकिन हो सकता है कि उस संस्था में कारखानेदारों के रिश्तेदारों को भर दिया जाय और खर्चा बढ़ा दिया जाय और हमारे देश की जो बारह तरह की इन्सेंटिव मिलने हैं वह खर्चा इनडायरेक्टली उन पर पड़े। आखिर इस की जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार ने उन लोगों पर विश्वास करने का क्यों सोचा है। और फिर वे कौन दोस्त हैं? आज से नौ साल पहले फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में गई, जून में यह बताया गया कि इस देश में चीनी बहुत ज्यादा है

और उस को एक्सपोर्ट किया जायेगा, लेकिन उस के डेढ़-दो महीने ही बाद ही इस देश में चीनी की कमी को जाहिर किया गया और सरकारी तौर पर पचास हजार टन की इजाजत दी गई, जैसे कि आज दी गई है। इस देश के व्यापारी वर्ग और कारखानेदारों की यह हालत है कि एक नया पैसा बढ़ने पर कन्ज्यूमर के लिए तीन रुपए का इजाफा होता है। इस में सरकार की थोड़ी बहुत जिम्मेदारी हो सकती है, लेकिन बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी यहां के लोगों की है, या व्यापारी वर्ग की है।

मेरे दोस्त श्री झुनझुनवाला ने कहा कि सब कहते है कि काश्तकार को और पैसा दो, लेकिन यह कोई नहीं कहता कि काश्तकार ज्यादा क्यों नहीं पैदा करता, ज्यादा फसल क्यों नहीं पैदा करता, जिस का सूक्रोस कन्टेन्ट ज्यादा हो। श्री रंगा इस सबजेक्ट के विशेषज्ञ हैं, उन्होंने कहा और श्री वाजपेयी ने भी कहा कि अगर शुगर एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे, तो गेहूं के बोने पर उस का असर पड़ेगा। थोड़ा बहुत असर पड़ सकता है, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि काश्तकार की कुछ लिमिटेशन्ज होती हैं कि कितनी ईख पैदा कर सकता है, कौन सी जमीन में ईख बोनी चाहिए, जो कि उस के लिए और देश के लिए फायदेमन्द हो। इस मामले में कहना और प्रचार करना तो बड़ा आसान है। बड़े व्यापारी, सेठ साहूकार यह भूल जाते हैं कि मार्जनल प्रोडक्शन के लिए फालतू खर्च चाहिए। हर चीज के लिए, जिस की कि आप मार्जनल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, आप गुंजायश रखते हैं, आप का इकनामिस में गुंजायश रखता है, लेकिन यह उम्मीद रखते हैं कि काश्तकार ऐसे ही एक एकड़ में एक मन, एक टन बढ़ा दे। आप जरा इस बात पर गौर करें कि कितना रुपया आप ने उस की मदद के लिए दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस हाउस में सही तौर पर उस बारे में गिला किया गया है।

गुजरात के एक साथी से मेरी बातचीत हुई, जो कि पंजाब जा रहे थे। मैंने उन से कहा कि आप को पंजाब और गुजरात में क्या फर्क दिखाई दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि शायद यहां पर कुछ इन्सान की और कुछ भगवान की मेहरबानी है। मैंने उन से कहा कि गुजरात के मुकाबले में शायद पंजाब के ऊपर भगवान की उतनी मेहरबानी नहीं है, जितनी कि इन्सान की मेहरबानी है, इसलिए कि यहां पर खेती के लिए ज्यादा रुपया लगाया गया है। अकेले भाखरा डैम पर इरीगेशन बढ़ाने के लिए १२० करोड़ रुपया लगाया जायगा। कुदरती बात है कि आप खेत में जितना लगाना चाहते हैं, उस के मुताबिक ही आप को मिलेगा—जितना गुड़ आप डालेंगे, उतना ही मीठा होगा। गुड़ नहीं डालेंगे, तो मीठा नहीं हो सकता है प्रचार चाहे आप कितना करते फिरें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप शुगर से पीछे गुड़ की तरफ चलने लगे हैं।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह १९५३-५४ में शुगर बहुत बड़ी मिकदार में आयात होती रही। इस मन्त्रालय के कुछ विशेषज्ञ सोचते हैं कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ। इस देश के किसानों ने इतना गन्ना पैदा किया कि गुड़ आठ रुपए मन पर भी नहीं उठा। एक वक्त था कि किदवई साहब सोचते थे कि गुड़ से चीनी बनायेंगे, तो यू० पी० का किसान बचेगा। इस देश में उन्हीं किसानों के रहते हुए बाहर से चीनी आई। पिछले साल हम ने बाहर चीनी भेजी और आज भी बाहर भेजने के लिए मजबूर हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि यह ठीक है कि यहां के किसान बहुत बड़ी तादाद में अनपढ़ हैं लेकिन फिर भी उन को कुछ समझ है। आप जरा आंकड़े देखिए। १९५६-५७ में गन्ने और चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ी, गुड़ की पैदावार घटी। क्यों? उस की वजह यह है कि १९५३,

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

१९५४, १९५५ मे गेहू के दाम गिरा दिए गए और गेहू नौ रुपए मन नही बिका। किसान समझता है कि आप उस की इमदाद नही करते है, उस को रुपया नही दिलाते है। यह देख कर वह कम से कम जान बूझ कर भूखा मरने के लिए तैयार नही है। ज्यादा न सही, कम सही, लेकिन उस के पास जितनी भी समझ है, उस को वह इस्तेमाल करता है। मुझे पता नही कि इस मन्त्रालय के विशेषज्ञ और प्लानिंग कमीशन के लोग यह सोचते है या नही कि इस देश मे एक साइकिल बन गई है। हम जानते है कि १९४७ के बाद इस देश के किसानो ने इतनी मिकदार मे गन्ना, कपास और पटसन और दूसरा गल्ला पैदा किया, जितनी कि यहा जरूरत नही थी। मुझे वह दिन याद है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन के पास कोई मशीनरी नही है, जो कि किसानो के गेहू, धान और बाजरे वगैरह को खरीद कर रख सके, उन के पास इस काम के लिए रुपया और गोदाम नही है। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि उस स्टेट मे, जहा शूगरकेन पैदा होता है, आज गेहू बीस, बाईस रुपए मन के हिसाब मे बिक रहा है? इसका असर आज तो नही पड़ेगा, लेकिन मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अगली फसल में आप उस असर को नही रोक सकते है। गुड का आज जो भाव है, उस का असर इसी सीजन में पड़ने वाला है। वह ज्यादा गुड पैदा करने की कोशिश करेगा और मिलो को कम से कम देने की कोशिश करेगा।

15.22 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

अगर एक पैसा भाव बढ़ने से तीन रुपया मन बढा दिया जाता है और पंजाब-यू०पी० के बार्डर पर एक सीन इधर पांच रुपए मन कम गेहूं बिक रहा है और एक सीन उधर छः रुपए मन ज्यादा बिकता है और इस बारे में सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती है, तो मुझे यकीन है कि आप में जितनी भी अक्ल हो, किसान कितना ही गरीब हो, लेकिन इतना तो वह भी कर सकेगा कि जब गुड से उस का फायदा होता है, तो वह गुड़ बनायगा और आप उस को रोक नही सकेंगे। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि आने वाले साल में आप को चीनी इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ सकती है।

मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अगर आप चाहते है कि अगले साल भी चीनी का उतना ही उत्पादन हो जितना इस बार हुआ है या आप यह चाहते है कि वह और भी अधिक हो तो आपको चाहिये कि आप शूगर केन की प्राइसिस को बढ़ाये। अगर आपने शूगर केन की प्राइसिस को नही बढाया तो मै आपको आज ही चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि आठ महीने के बाद आप देख लेंगे कि शूगर की जो पैदावार है वह इसी फसल में गिर जाए गी और उसके बाद अगली फ़सलों मे और भी गिर जाएगी। अगले साल आपके पास जो एक लाख टन चीनी है उसके एक्सपोर्ट किये वगैर यदि आपने काम चला लिया तो ठीक लेकिन अगर आप उसके वगैर काम नही चला सके तो खाण्ड की कमी महसूस हो जायेगी। जो इलाका इस वक्त शूगर केन उगाने में आता है उसमें से जितना गेहूं उगाने में आ सका चला जाएगा और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जिस तरह से आपको सन् १९५३-५४ में करोडो रुपये की शूगर बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करनी पडी थी, उसी तरह से आगे भी दो तीन साल में आप इम्पोर्ट करने पर मजबर हो जायगे।

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह (औरंगाबाद-बिहार): गेहूं तो सस्ता हो जायगा।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह: गेहूं भी सस्ता नही होगा।

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia): For the whole day, we have been used to

bitter words in a sugar debate. (*An Hon. Member: Sugar- coated*).

At the ouset, the purpose of the Government seems to be very innocent, namely, to boost up sugar exports so as to earn foreign exchange. But if we give serious thought to the provisions of this Bill and the purpose for which Government have introduced this Bill, we shall find that there are many difficulties we shall have to face later on.

It is true that in one year Rs. 12 crores of foreign exchange were earned by sugar exports. This also occupies the fourth place in the export trade list. But that cannot be the single reason for pushing our sugar into the foreign market, because it has already been said that we shall have to incur a loss of 8 annas per maund which is estimated at about Rs. 1·40 crores, which has to be borne by the industry without any corresponding rise in price in the internal market. But in our experience, we have found that as soon as an Ordinance was promulgated, the price of sugar went up by one anna per seer. The Government have argued that the price of sugar has been controlled; at the same time, when consumers go to the market to purchase sugar, they find that the price has risen. Government have already pleaded their helplessness. The hon. Minister of Food has said that we have got no machinery to see that articles are sold at control rates. So the control rates are in the interest of the big businessman who gets the articles he wants at those rates, whereas there is no machinery to see that the consumer gets the articles at control rates.

If the price of sugar rises, who will be affected most? From statistics published in the July issue of *Indian Sugar*, we find (page 258):

> "The two lower-income groups (Re. 1 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 101 to 175) account for nearly 83 per cent. of all families and about 72 per cent. of the entire sugar consumption in value terms".

So the lower group and the middle class group of persons will be most affected by the rise in the price of sugar. I apprehend that the millowners also will try to make up for the shortage in their profit by increasing the price in the internal market. We find in the editorial of Indian Sugar I have already referred to:

> "Sugar prices in the world market are in a depressed state. Exports of Indian sugar have, therefore, to be effected at a price much lower than that obtaining in the country. This, of course, is not a thing particular to India, as many of the world's exporting countries have to sell their sugar to the export markets at a much lower price, and the resultant loss is made good by pushing up the internal prices".

So the bad effect on the internal prices will ultimately affect the economy of the ordinary people.

It is of course a riddle to us as to what is the price in the world market. Sometimes we are informed that the price in the world market is lower than that obtaining here. But on page 289 of the same journal it is stated:

> "During the month of June, there was moderate business in Raws as well as Whites. But there was no particular pressure from sellers which would have affected the overall steadiness".

We do not know what is the actual condition in the world market at the present moment.

As regards production, we know that under the Second Five Year Plan, the production target, by 1960-61 is fixed at 780 lakh tons as against the actual production at the end of the First Five Year Plan of 580 lakh tons, that is, by 1955-56. This production has increased in 1956-57, that is, in the first year of the Second Plan, to 669 lakh tons. The estimate for 1957-58 has not yet been

[Shri Ghosal]

obtained. But the increase in production is not due to increase in the yield per acre, but due to the increase in the acreage under cultivation. This is a disadvantage because when we want to increase production of foodgrains, we should not divert cultivable lands where foodgrain cultivation can be undertaken to sugarcane cultivation; otherwise, we would be decreasing the total cultivable lands under foodgrains. It has also been accepted by the hon. Minister that it is not a healthy sign.

A survey was made by the U.N. Expert and he said that we can increase the yield per acre of sugarcane from 30 to 50 per cent. and that due to want of irrigation and other facilities the yield is not being increased. I would draw the attention of the hon. Food Minister to this so that the question of increase in yield may be taken up

It has already been asked by many of the hon. Members how long is this policy of selling our sugar at a loss in the foreign markets and purchasing our foodgrains by spending the foreign exchange earned to be continued, and whether it is a long-term policy or a short-term policy. As a long-term policy it is not good economics, as has already been pointed out by Prof. Ranga.

As regards the export agency, I would like to submit that the State Trading Corporation should have been made the agency. Of course, the Deputy Minister said that the hands of the Commerce and Industry Minister are now full and they cannot take this up That was said on the 7th May in reply to a question. I should say that it is not a convincing reason for not giving the agency to the State Trading Corporation. My submission would be that it should be given to the State Trading Corporation instead of to the Indian Sugar Mills Association.

Lastly, I would like to submit that if Government want to earn foreign exchange by selling sugar, they must at least maintain co-ordination between these things, namely, (1) proper price is obtained by the cane growers, (2) proper wages are obtained by the workers and (3) proper price is maintained for the consumers. If this co-ordination is not maintained, it will not be possible to earn foreign exchange; or, if that foreign exchange is earned, it will not be available for any good use to our country.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture and to oppose the Resolution of my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh. Even Shri Braj Raj Singh has not adduced any very cogent reason for accepting his Resolution disapproving the Ordinance promulgated by Government. He also feels that it is necessary to export sugar this year as well despite the fact that the world price is much lower than our internal price. So, he agrees with the principles of the Bill; he agrees with the purpose of the Bill; but, he has objection only to the promulgation of the Ordinance. And, he felt that before promulgating the Ordinance the hon. Minister should also have seen that the millers did not take advantage of the speculative price According to him, perhaps, Rs. 3½ crores have already been mopped up by the millers by charging Rs. 2 per maund higher than the prevailing price.

I should have expected the hon. Minister to enlighten the House on this point. In fact, it is a very material point. If the millers have already made a profit of Rs. 3½ crores, then, the case for any kind of subsidy or any kind of increase in the internal price loses its legs. So, I would request the hon. Minister, while replying to the debate, to kindly enlighten this House on this point.

As far as the purpose of this Bill is concerned, I have found that there is hardly any difference of opinion in this House except, perhaps, on the part of one or two hon. Members. Even Shri Braj Raj Singh agrees that it is necessary to export sugar. We are having a policy of expansion of the sugar industry. The Planning Commission has already set a target of 2·5 million tons to be achieved during the Second Five Year Plan; and licences for expanding 59 existing units have already been issued. And, it is proposed to set up 50 new units.

You will notice that at the rate at which the productive capacity is being increased, not only will the target of 2·5 million tons be reached but it will be exceeded by a big margin. Our offtake for internal consumption has not gone so far beyond 19 lakh tons or so. Even if we allow a little more increase in the offtake, there will be quite a good margin of carry over. So, we need some sort of flow or outlet for this extra production. If we are not going to provide some sort of safety valve by resorting to exports, the result would be that there will be glut in the internal market resulting in the closure of mills and unemployment, hardship and distress to cane growers and all that. So, it is necessary that we should continue the practice of exporting some sugar every where.

Last year, as has already been said, we exported 1·53 lakh tons and the result was that already a scare was created in the international market. I have seen in an article that the Chairman of a British firm already expressed his fear that the Indian sugar export constituted a big threat to the U.K. What was gained last year should not be lost this year by stopping exports altogether. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the purpose with which this Bill has been brought forward.

My friend, Shri A. C. Guha, while asking the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to examine the cost structure expressed surprise why we could not export again this year 1·5 lakh tons when we did so last year. Likewise, some other hon. friends—Shri Vajpayee I think—have also made this point. But the hon. Minister, while introducing the Bill, told the House that we are exporting 50,000 tons of sugar this year. The result would be that we would be losing about Rs. 1·40 crores. If we spread it over the total internal production, the loss per maund will be 50 naya paisa per maund or 1·0 naya paisa per seer. If we have to subsidise the internal sale, the consumer would not suffer more than one naya paisa. Really the apprehension expressed by our friends here in opposition to this measure is that it will operate as a great hardship to the ordinary consumers. Government has controlled the ex-factory prices but no step has so far been taken to control retail prices. The hon. Minister has said that there are about two lakh retail shops and perhaps the machinery is not adequate to regulate the sale. I would plead with the hon. Minister that the real fear expressed by the hon. Members here is that the hardship that will be caused will be passed on to the ordinary retail consumer. So, it is necessary to have some control of the retail prices.

Shri Ramji Verma has said that the production has come down this year by 59,000 tons and has suggested that the internal consumption will be less by that quantity. He forgets that there is already a carry over of 4·5 lakh tons and we expect that even after having exported 50,000 tons there will be a carry over of about four lakh tons. Actually, even if we export a lakh tons, there will be a carry over of 3·5 lakh tons, which is 15 per cent. of our total consumption. Perhaps the only reason why the hon. Minister is not increasing the export quota is that it will mean more hardship to be spread over and perhaps he will have to resort to a much greater subsidy.

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

So far as the export of sugar is concerned, I am at one with the hon. Minister that we should continue the export of sugar and capture the market. So long, we have been depending on three items: jute, tea and textiles. It was said that we could have earned this foreign exchange by increasing the export of tea. But we have got to diversify the export trade also. We should not depend upon traditional items so that if there is some difficulty in production either here or in the world market, there is some instability in the balance of payments. So, it is necessary to introduce some more items in our export trade. From that point of view, I think Shri Naushir Bharucha will also withdraw his objection and agree that it is necessary to continue the good work that we did last year and create a market for our sugar in the foreign countries. As I have already indicated, in course of time, we will be producing enough sugar in this country and if we are not having some sort of an outlet, there will be a glut in the internal market and it will mean a still greater hardship.

I whole heartedly support my hon. friend Shri Jhunjhunwala when he says that while we are resorting to all these measures, it is necessary also to look into the cost structure of our industry. This is a valid point and we cannot continue to go on exporting at a loss altogether. He has referred to Indonesia; if is producing eight lakh tons and is exporting half of it at Rs. 20 per maund whereas her internal price is about Rs. 48 per maund. Yet it is not good economics if we continue the export at a loss. Therefore, it is necessary from our point of view that we should do our best to try to increase the yield of sugarcane per acre. Government are aware of this need and they are taking steps but it is necessary that they should do it sooner, so that the results are felt in the country. We should also try to increase the sucrose content. Unless we make it a profitable proposition, it is no good taking emergency measure. Ultimately, we will not be able to sustain this export trade with this high cost structure in the country.

The whole aspect of the sugar industry has been discussed in the course of a small measure, which I think was not necessary and the question of sugarcane growers has been brought in. We do feel that some sort of a relationship should exist between the cost of sugarcane and the price paid. It was decided by Dr. Katju when he was Industries Minister in U.P. that this kind of a relationship should exist but this has not been given effect to so far.

What is needed is that we should vigorously take up this question of reaching to the ordinary farmer the results of our experiments in the research laboratories and institutes and see how far these experiments bear fruits.

Before I conclude I want to underline once again this point that we must give further attention to this aspect of the question. With these words, I wholeheartedly support the measure before this House.

Shri A P. Jain: Mr. Chairman, some hon. Members have accused me of showing partiality to the millers and of showering on them undeserved encomium. This is far from true. I have been as critical of the millers as I have been paying them their due praise. All that I said was that the Indian Sugar Mill Association has done a good service in exporting more than 150 thousand tons last year. I also said that some of the millers had failed to abide by the assurance which they gave which compelled us to control the price of sugar.

Two hon. Members, Shri Ranga and Shri Naushir Bharucha, are opposed to the basic objectives of the Bill. Shri Bharucha has said that we have selected a wrong commodity. My hon. friend, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Sinha has made my task easier; he has very correctly said that we should try to as much broad-base our exports as we possibly can. I may tell Shri Bharucha that the future pattern of our Indian foreign trade is going to be very different from what it is today. We should try to step up the export of tea, jute and textiles but that is no reason why we should not export sugar in ever larger quantities. Past experience has shown that we can export sugar and it is going to be our definite policy to export sugar. We shall try to create suitable conditions for exporting sugar.

One question has been raised by more than one hon. Member: Shri Panigrahi, Shri Guha and Shri Vajpayee. They have stated that on the last occasion in 1957, the Indian Sugar Mill Association could export more than 150 thousand tons of sugar on their own account. Then, why not they do it today, they ask. The fact of the matter is that even last year, 1957, we prepared a scheme and assisted the Association in making arrangements for the export. But the circumstances prevailing at that time were very different from what they are today. In my opening speech, I said that in 1957, as a result of the Suez crisis and also as a result of the failure of the beet crop in Europe, the world price of sugar had gone up and so we could export sugar and make a little profit. This year the position is different. Our internal prices of sugar are higher than the world prices, and, therefore, we have to export sugar at a sacrifice. That is one reason why it has become necessary for Government to enact an Ordinance first and now an Act, because we had to devise a method for financing the loss and for that a law is necessary. That is the justification as to why we passed the Ordinance.

Different opinions have been expressed on the need for enacting the Ordinance. On principle, I have no difference. Ordinance is something extraordinary and it is only in exceptional cases that Government should take recourse to Ordinance. That was exactly the position. Because we are badly in need of foreign exchange, we passed the Ordinance.

A fundamental question has been raised, whether it is a good policy to export sugar at a loss.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: At a huge loss.

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, I am prepared to accept that also, a huge loss. That depends upon the conditions. We are badly in need of foreign exchange. It is not only we who are exporting sugar at quite a heavy loss, but some other countries who are similarly situated and who are in need of foreign exchange, for one reason or the other, are also doing so. The case of Indonesia has been mentioned. Another case is that of Australia, where the internal prices are much higher than the prices at which they are exporting sugar.

Well, it is a good suggestion, a nice suggestion that we should make every effort to bring down the cost of production, and one of the ways of reducing the cost of production is that each acre under sugarcane should produce much more than what is produced today. That is the one solution of the sugar industry. Unfortunately, our sugarcane yields are very low, some of the lowest in the world. It is not so all over the country. In the south the sugarcane yields are much higher, as much as 50 to 60 tons per acre, as against 11 to 13 tons in northern India. That is partly due to climatic reasons. But I think even the disadvantages attaching to climate can be overcome to a large extent, and it should be an effort on our part to increase the yield per acre.

That also answers the question which has been raised by a number of hon. Members, that the export of sugar has the greatest potentialities of encroaching upon the foodgrain area. The other day, while discussing the

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question of foodgrains versus cash crops, I made it clear that it is the definite policy of the Government of India to see that larger production of cash crops should be obtained by intensive cultivation and not by encroachment on the foodgrain area We shall make every effort to achieve that end

A question was raised by Shri Ranga as to whether we have been able to control even the wholesale prices He said that many of the wholesalers are in one or another way connected with the millers, and he was doubtful whether we have been able to control the wholesale prices Now, our mechanism is something like this One-fourth of the entire production of sugar in a year is earmarked for being requisitioned by the Government This year the production was a little less than 20 lakh tons, and so we are entitled to requisition five lakh tons of sugar We have prescribed the control price for that sugar, and we have got the power to sell the sugar earmarked for requisition at the control price to anybody whom we authorise to buy We are selling sugar in quantities of one wagon and more Our sales are not confined to the existing wholesalers Anybody who wants to trade in sugar can put in an application to the Government that he wants one wagon of sugar We then order the mill to supply him one wagon of sugar at the control price, and he buys the sugar and sells it So the area of competition is now enlarged, it is no longer confined to the traditional wholesalers

I dare say, Sir, that as a result of this operation, we have met with almost full success On 3rd of May, at Jullundur the price of sugar was Rs. 37-20 n P—that is the wholesale price. On the 26th of July, the price went up to Rs. 39-22 n.P. Then we undertook this new sale operation and the price has been brought down—I am giving the figure as on 13th of August—to Rs. 37-12 n.P.: that is, a little lower than what it was on 3rd May, and all the rise has been eliminated In Delhi, on the 3rd of May the price of sugar was Rs. 38-31 n.P. On 26th July, it went up to Rs 40-25 n P Now it has been brought down to Rs 38—a little lower than what it was on 3rd May Similarly, in Kahpur the price on 3rd May was Rs 36-78 n P It went up to Rs. 38 on 26th July Now it has been brought down to Rs 37 Similar is the tale with regard to other places

Shri Panigrahi: How do these prices compare with ex-factory prices fixed by the Government on 30th July?

Shri A P Jain: There was no fixation of price on 30th July, but I can say that the ex-factory prices had also gone down

Shri Panigrahi: On the notification of 30th July the ex-factory prices were given

Shri A. P Jain: I shall give the ex-factory prices also On 22nd July, the ex-factory price in Punjab was Rs 38-52 n P and now it is Rs 36-50 n P In Western U P, the ex-factory price on 22nd July was Rs 37-87 n.P. and now it is Rs 36

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What were the prices at the time of the promulgation of the Ordinance?

Shri A P Jain: I am giving the figures as on 22nd June In the Punjab, it was Rs 37-38 n P and now it is Rs 36-50 n P In Western U.P., it was Rs 36-61 n.P and now it is Rs 36 In Eastern U P., it was Rs. 36-13 n P and now it is Rs. 36. In North Bihar, it was Rs. 37-25 n.P. and now it is Rs 36

Seth Achal Singh (Agra): What about Delhi State?

16 hrs.

Shri A. P. Jain: Delhi State has no factories. Our control measures, I

submit in all humility, have been effective.

Shri A. C. Guha raised a question as to why we have not entrusted this export business to established shippers. He said that that is the normal practice. Now, there is a little misunderstanding about the export of sugar. If a large number of Indian sellers go into the foreign market and begin to compete with one another, our prices go down. Nearly all the countries which are controlling exports or which want to promote export, raise their export through a specialised agency. The question is what should be the specialised agency. A difference of opinion has been expressed, and some hon. friends have said that it should not have been the Indian Sugar Mills Association but that it should have been the State Trading Corporation I have already stated that the State Trading Corporation is very much in our mind We asked the State Trading Corporation to take it over. Their hands are full and they have no experience of sugar. Therefore, we have selected this agency and this agency will operate on a no-profit-no-loss basis We shall take care that nothing wrong happens and I am hopeful that it will give fruitful results.

Another hon. Member, Shri Naushir Bharucha, said that we have undertaken this export because there was unutilised capacity of the industry and that the industry wanted to make profits by producing more, part of which would be exported and part of which would be internally consumed. I am sorry to state that these facts are not correct. It has nothing to do with the rated capacity In fact, the rated capacity today is lower than what the sugar industry is producing, and, therefore, there was no question of utilising any unutilised capacity

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I know how many factories actually worked last year?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am sorry I can not give the figure, but it may be of the order of about....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Out of 202, about 75 per cent. only worked.

Shri A. P. Jain: No, no. All the factories that were capable of working were working.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: 158 out of 202.

Shri A. P. Jain: Shri Jhunjhunwala has raised a rather pertinent question about the cost structure of sugar. In fact, there is dissatisfaction among the millers on the control price that we have fixed. On the other hand, some questions have been raised here, that we are giving them too much of profit. I am prepared to consider the question of making a reference to the Tariff Commission who may look into everything and then give their verdict which, I think, will be fair to everybody concerned.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That should be done!

Shri A. P. Jain: Lastly, I am grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, who has answered many of the questions which were raised by other hon. Members. He asked me to explain whether caution was taken to avoid rise in prices at the time when we brought out the ordinance. That was the question he put. We did take care. We examined the trend of the prices and we found that during the past two months, since the news about export went about in the market, there has been an upward trend. In some places, there was a rise of 12 annas and in some other places, a rise of one rupee; in other places, a little more and in some other places, a little less. We came to the conclusion that the export of 50,000 tons will involve a loss of eight annas per maund. Now, we told the millers that their price had already gone up and they should be able to absorb this loss of eight annas in the price which had already been attained. They gave us an assurance that the mills will not raise the ex-factory prices. Some of the mills

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continued to sell at the old prices. Others did not abide by that assurance.

Now, the next thing that we did was, in order to overcome this difficulty, to release a quota of 1,70,000 tons in the middle of July. We also took some steps by way of limitations of credit advance. Some of the millers again withheld the quota. They did not care to sell the quota which we had released, and therefore, we were driven to the necessity of controlling the price. We were not happy with it; but we were quite angry with it. But there is no option. The default is theirs, because they gave an assurance and they did not abide by that.

These are some of the questions that have been raised and on the whole I find that while there has been a discordant voice raised by two hon. Members, this Bill in general has received the support of the hon. Members. I hope they will give their acceptance to it.

श्री बजराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मुझे आश्चर्य है कि इंडियन शूगर मिल्ज एसोसियेशन को चीनी के निर्यात का काम सुपुर्द करते समय खाद्य मंत्री महोदय को यह कहने की जरूरत पड़ी कि निर्यात के लिये उन्हें एक मशीनरी खड़ी करनी थी और इसलिए यदि वह लोक-सभा के अधिवेशन की प्रतीक्षा करते, तो वह मशीनरी खड़ी न हो सकती।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन: मैं ने कहा था कि देर लगती ।

श्री बजराज सिंह : लेकिन उन के खुद के वक्तव्य से पता लगता है कि निर्यात के लिए उन्हें कोई मशीनरी नहीं खड़ी करनी पड़ी और वह काम एसोसियेशन कर रही है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि १९५७ में उन्होंने १,५३,००० टन चीनी बाहर भेजी थी और उन्होंने बार बार कहा है कि इस विषय में उनको जो अनुभव प्राप्त हो चुका है, विदेशों में उनके जो सम्पर्क स्थापित हो चुके हैं, उन को कायम रखने के लिए भी चीनी का निर्यात किया जाना चाहिए । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब इंडियन शूगर मिल्ज ऐसोसियेशन को चीनी के निर्यात का काम दिया गया, तो फिर किसी मशीनरी के कायम करने की जरूरत क्या आ पड़ी ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि हम ने मशीनरी कायम की।

श्री बजराज सिंह : आप ने यह कहा है कि चूंकि मशीनरी कायम करनी थी, इसलिए जून में आर्डिनेंस पास करना पड़ा और अगर अगस्त में लोक-सभा के अधिवेशन के बाद यहां पर यह बिल रखा जाता, तो वह मशीनरी कायम करने में देर लग जाती और परिणामस्वरूप एक्सपोर्ट में भी देर हो जाती । खाद्य मंत्री की यह दलील कि आर्डिनेंस का पास करना जून में आवश्यक था, कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता है । उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, उन से पता लगता है कि जो कुछ चीनी बाहर भेजी गई वह १२, १३ अगस्त को तत्सम्बन्धी उत्तर दिए जाने के बाद बाहर भेजी गई । अभी तक सोलह, सत्रह हजार टन का सौदा—कंट्रेक्ट—हो चुका है, लेकिन कोई चीनी बाहर नहीं भेजी जा सकी है, क्यों कि जैसा कि माननीय खाद्य मंत्री ने स्वयं कहा है, इस में कुछ देर लगती है । लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जब लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन शुरू हुआ, तब तक एक औंस भी चीनी बाहर नहीं भेजी गई और एक पाई फारेन एक्स-

चेंज की आप को नहीं मिली । जिस वक्त लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन नहीं हो रहा था, उस समय इस आर्डिनेंस के लागू करने से यह भावना फैली कि देश में चीनी की कमी हो सकती है और चीनी के मिल-मालिकों ने इस भावना का फ़ायदा उठाया, इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है । आंकड़ों में फ़र्क हो सकता है । मैं सिर्फ़ अन्दाज दे रहा हूं । आप ने कुछ चीनी फ्री सेल के लिए—बाजार में बेचने के लिए—रिलीज की । जब से यह भावना फैलाई गई कि चीनी का निर्यात किया जा रहा है, तब से मिल मालिकों ने भाव बढ़ने के परिणामस्वरूप साढ़े तीन करोड़ से कम मुनाफ़ा नहीं कमाया है । तब २८ रुपये और कुछ आने शूगर की कीमत थी और जो टैक्स बढ़ाया गया, उस को सम्मिलित कर, कुल मिला कर ३४, ३४-८-० से ज्यादा नहीं बैठती । जो और प्राफ़िट हुआ, उसको अतिरिक्त मुनाफा माना जा सकता है । उस सब को हमें जोड़ना पड़ेगा । इसी लिए मैं खाद्य मन्त्री के इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूं कि वह इस सारे मामले को टैरिफ कमीशन के सुपुर्द कर दें, लेकिन वह कमीशन न सिर्फ यह देखे कि चीनी के उत्पादन का खर्चा क्या है, बल्कि यह भी देखे कि गन्ने के उत्पादन का क्या खर्चा है और किसान को जितना मुनाफा होना चाहिए, क्या वह वाकई हो रहा है या नहीं । खाद्य मंत्री यह भी देखें कि गन्ने की जो कीमत है, वह क्या वाकई इतनी है, जिस से किसान को जायज मुनाफ़ा मिल रहा है । अगर नहीं है, तो उस को भी टैरिफ़ कमीशन के सुपुर्द किया जाय और अगर उस की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद पता चले कि गन्ने की कीमत उतनी नहीं है, तो मैं आशा करूंगा कि सरकार गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार होगी ।

मैं समझता हूं कि जब लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन नहीं चल रहा था तो आर्डिनेंस प्रख्यापित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये था और न ही इसकी कोई आवश्यकता थी । उस वक्त इस को प्रख्यापित करके हमने अनावश्यक रूप से बाजार में चीनी की कमी की भावना फैलाई जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि कुछ लोगों को मुनाफ़ा करने का अनुचित मौका मिल गया । इस मुनाफ़ाखोरी को रोका जा सकता था

16.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

लेकिन रोका नहीं गया । इसको रोक करके हम उपभोक्ताओं की रक्षा कर सकते थे और उस मुनाफे का और कुछ नहीं तो कम से कम जो गन्ने के उत्पादक हैं उनको लाभ पहुंचा सकते थे और उनका भला कर सकते थे । लेकिन उनका भला न करके इस मुनाफ़े को हमने चीनी के मिल मालिकों की जेबों में जाने दिया । यह उचित नहीं था ।

माननीय खाद्य मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जो अतिरिक्त प्राफिट्स होते हैं उनको एक और दो के अनुपात में बांटा जाता है । लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि अतिरिक्त मुनाफ़े के बटवारे की बात तो कर दी जाती है लेकिन गन्ने का जो रुपया बकाया है किसानों का करोड़ों की तादाद में, उसको उन्हें दिलवाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की जाती है । इन अतिरिक्त मुनाफ़ों को कब दिया गया है कैसे दिया गया है या दिया जाता है, यह भी समझ में नहीं आता है । सन १९५२-५३ और १९५३-५४ में जो अतिरिक्त मुनाफ़े किये गये हैं उनके बारे में भी अभी तक झगड़े पड़े हुये हैं और अभी तक भी उनको उनका हिस्सा नहीं दिया गया है और कभी दिया जायगा भी या नहीं कुछ पता नहीं । यह सब हिसाब लगाने के बाद होगा और वह भविष्य के गर्भ की बात है । अगर दो

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

और एक के अनुपात में दिया जाता है, तो दिया जाय लेकिन यह अवश्य देखा जाये कि उनको उनका हिस्सा अवश्य मिले । मेरी समझ में यह दो और एक के अनुपात की बात भी नहीं आई है । आप दो रुपये और ७५ नये पैसे जो सेस होती है सो रुपये पर शुगर फैक्ट्री को देते हैं और उसमें जो किसान के गन्ने का खर्चा होता है वह करीब ४० प्रतिशत जा कर बैठता है । ऐसी सूरत में दो और एक के अनुपात की बात समझ में नहीं आती है । अगर कोई मुनाफा होता है तो वह भी इसी अनुपात से दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं समझता हूं कि जो आर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया है यह अनुचित ढंग से जारी किया गया है और इसके कारण बाजार में बनावटी कमी पैदा की गई जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उपभोक्ताओं को खास तौर से नुकसान उठाना पड़ा । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस आर्डिनेन्स को नामंजूर कर दिया जाए ।

अन्त में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं । मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था कि विदेशी विनिमय के अर्जन के लिए हमें यदि किसी चीज को बाहर भेजने की आवश्यकता पड़े, तो उसको बाहर भेजने में हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए । इसलिए मैंने कहा था कि इसका भी मैं स्वागत कर सकता हूं । लेकिन अपने मुल्क में उस चीज की क्या कीमत है और विदेशों में क्या कीमत है, इसको भी ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि ५०,००० टन चीनी के निर्यात से आपको एक करोड़ ५४ लाख रुपये के करीब एक्साइज ड्यूटी का नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा और इसी तरह से और भी नुकसान सहना होगा और इस के साथ ही साथ यहां पर भी चीनी के भाव में एक रुपया या सवा रुपया मन वृद्धि करनी होगी । जब ऐसी बात है तो यह सोचने पर हम विवश हो जाते हैं कि क्या चीनी का ही निर्यात किया जाए और उसी से सवा दो करोड़ या ढाई करोड़ का विदेशी विनिमय पैदा किया जाए या विदेशी विनिमय पैदा करने के लिये और कुछ तरीके भी अपनाये जायें । मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि जो पुराने तरीके चले आ रहे हैं ज्यूट का टैक्सटाइल या चाय को एक्सपोर्ट करने के, इन से काम नहीं चल सकते हैं और इसलिए हमें नए तरीके सोचने चाहिये । लेकिन चीनी को बाहर भेजने का ही एक मात्र तरीका नहीं है । चीनी के निर्यात का सवाल इसलिए पैदा हुआ कि जो शुगर मैगनेट्स हैं वे यह समझते हैं कि २५ लाख टन जो उनकी चीनी पैदा करने की शक्ति है उतना पैदा करके वे उसको यहां खपा नहीं पायेंगे जिसका नतीजा यह हो सकता है कि कीमतें कम हो जायें । इसलिए बार बार निर्यात की बात करके वे अपने मुनाफों को कायम रखना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि कोई उनके मुनाफ की बात न कर पावे । बाहर के मुल्कों में चीनी की कितनी खपत है और वहां पर पर-कैपिटा खपत क्या है तथा यहां क्या है, यदि इसका हिसाब लगाया जाए तो हमें खपत को यहां पर बढ़ाना होगा । लेकिन मिल मालिकों के सामने खपत को बढ़ाने का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है । उनकी ख्वाहिश तो यही है कि उनको ज्यादा मुनाफा मिले, फिर चाहे चीनी का निर्यात ही क्यों न करना पड़े अथवा किसी तरह से बनावटी कमी ही क्यों न दिखानी प

वे इन सब बातों के लिए तैयार हो जाते है ऐसी दशा में मैं समझता हूं कि आर्डिनेन्स की तो कतई कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी । जहां तक इस बिल के स्वागत करने का सवाल है अगर उस से विदेशी विनिमय पैदा होता है तो उसका स्वागत किया जाएगा लेकिन हमें भविष्य का भी खयाल रखना होगा । कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिस तरह से आज गेहूं में तेजी आ रही है उसके कारण लोग अपनी जमीन में गेहूं बोना न शुरू कर दें और यदि ऐसा हुआ तो गन्ने का उत्पादन कम हो जाएगा और जब गन्ने का उत्पादन कम हो जाएगा तो चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी आ जाएगी जिसका नतीजा यह होगा कि चीनी का संकट पैदा हो जाएगा और जब चीनी का संकट पैदा हो जाएगा तो फिर मिल मालिक उस से अनुचित लाभ उठाने लग जायेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "This House disapproves of the Sugar Export Promotion Ordinance, 1958 (Ordinance No 5 of 1958) promulgated by the President on the 27th June, 1958"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the export of sugar in the public interest and for the levy and collection in certain circumstances of an additional duty of excise on sugar produced in India, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2.—

(Definitions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clause 2. The question is:

> "That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—

(Export Agency)

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

> Page 2, after line 25, add—
>
> "(3) The Central Government may cancel the appointment of any export agency by giving a month's notice and the same order shall be final"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is before the House.

Shri Tangamani: I shall explain the purpose of this amendment. In clause 2, "export agency" is defined as follows

> "'export agency' means any such agency as may be specified in this behalf under section 3, and when no such agency has been so specified, the Central Government"

So, under this definition, the Central Government itself is the export agency Where the Central Government do not export on their own, they nominate certain export agencies. Clause 3 deals with such export agencies.

Clause 3 gives more or less wide powers to the Government for appointing such agencies In the course of the first reading of the Bill, the hon Minister pointed out that one such agency has been appointed and that is the Indian Sugar Mills Association The Indian Sugar Mills Association have already exported with the help of the Government of India to the tune of 1½ lakhs tons in the year 1957. This year also I understand that they have already made

[Shri Tangamani]

arrangements and entered into agreements for the export of 12,400 tons, out of the target of 50,000 tons that has been fixed. In other words, there has been a monopoly created for a particular unit.

Now, this Indian Sugar Mills Association is also an organisation associated with or allied to the various sugar mills. As the House is aware, the sugar mills are more or less confined to some 7 or 8 concerns. In the south, we have the Parrys and in Bihar, Punjab and U.P., we have the Birlas, the Dalmias and others. These people have combined into one organisation, and through this legislation we are giving absolute power to this particular organisation. I would have been happier if the amendment which was given notice of by Shri Guha, amendment No. 3, had been accepted. That amendment says that the Government will nominate the State Trading Corporation. Where they do not nominate the State Trading Corporation, Government will have the power to appoint an export agency. If that provision had been there, that would have made clear the intention of the Government. My fear is that if the clause is allowed to stand as it is, this particular agency which has been appointed will continue as export agency for an endless period. My amendment, if it is read with the sub-clauses, will show that if we do not agree with the particular agency, Government will cancel that export agency by giving one month's notice, and the export agency will not have the right of appeal to any higher authority. The order of the Government cancelling this export agency will be the final order. Sub-clause (1), if it is strictly construed, will give power to appoint the State Trading Corporation. Many hon. Members of this House have expressed their desire that the S.T.C., which is already doing a lot of business in other industries, must be allowed to do this business. The explanation given by the hon. Minister is that the S.T.C. is full up; but that does not meet my argument.

My amendment only says that the power must vest with the Government. Government can nominate the S.T.C. If S.T.C. is not in a position to do that work, Government can appoint an export agency. But, as soon as the Government feels that this particular export agency must be cancelled, they must have the power to give one month's notice and complete the cancellation.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any other export agency has made any offer and whether Government has any proposal to appoint anybody else as the export agency. Or, are they going to continue the present agency, as they have done in the past? This is a very serious matter. A monopoly has grown in the sugar industry, which we have protected for the last 25 years. The mill owners have profited themselves at the expense of the consumers. They have always been exporting sugar at their own sweet will and pleasure. Now we are giving a certificate to this particular monopoly to export this with the help and guidance of the Government. What will be the result? The result will be that we will lose Rs. 2½ crores or more, and this loss is going to fall upon the consumers. As the consumer prices are likely to go up and as the consumers have to make sacrifices, Government should not allow a particular export agency to function without any limit. With these observations, I propose that my amendment to clause (3) may be accepted.

Shri A. P. Jain: I have no difference with the hon. Member insofar as he wants that the Government should have the power to change the agency if it misbehaves. Now, according to the law, the authority which has the power to appoint has also the power to cancel. That need not specifically be provided in the section. Government will have the power to cancel the agency, if it misbehaves.

Shri Tangamani: Why can't we put it specifically in the clause?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is generally understood that the appointing authority has always the power to cancel.

Shri Tangamani: He has got the right of appeal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No question of appeal. The appointing authority can always cancel that, whatever institution it might be.

The question is:

"Page 2, *after* line 25, *add*—

"(3) The Central Government may cancel the appointment of any export agency by giving a month's notice and the same order shall be final"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stands part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4.—

(Fixation of quantity of sugar for purposes of export)

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

(1) 2,—after line 34, *add*—

"(d) the price trend prevailing in the sugar market."

(2) Page 2, line 37,—

for "twenty per cent." *substitute* "fifteen per cent."

My amendments deal with the blanket powers of the export agency. Clause (4) says that the Government will fix the quantity of sugar which may be exported and in fixing the quantity they will consider, the quantity of sugar available the quantity of sugar which will be required for consumption, the necessity for exporting sugar with a view to earning foreign exchange and so on. There I want to add "the price trend prevailing in the sugar market". That is my first amendment.

Now, clause 4(2) reads as follows:

"The power conferred by sub-section (1) shall be so exercised as to ensure that the quantity fixed under that sub-section for any year does not exceed in the aggregate twenty per cent. of the quantity of sugar produced in India in the season ending with the month of October falling within that year."

In my amendment I want to suggest that the percentage should be "fifteen" instead of "twenty". Already enough has been said about the quantity of sugar that is now produced in the country During the last ten years the production has doubled—from one million it has gone to two million. But consumption has also increased. The consumption during the current year, according to the Government figures, is 19 lakhs. By the end of the Second Plan period it may be more than two million—it may even be 25 lakhs, 23 lakhs according to the figures given in the Second Plan

It is true that export has been accepted Having accepted the principle of export, we must see that blanket power is not given for export. As production increases, several new factories would be coming up in several parts. Now the basis for fixing the quantity for export is the production in the last season. In the last season it was nearly two million tons. Now if 20 per cent is allowed for export, the exportable quantity will be four lakhs, though Government says it will be two lakh tons. When Government have a certain proposal for fixing the exportable quantity at two lakh tons, we must synchronise it with the percentage also. The amount must be the same according to the percentage also. So, ten per cent will be proper. But I have suggested fifteen per cent, instead of the present twenty per cent,

[Shri Tangamani]

which is exorbitant Because, that will give an incentive for more and more export Now, if we accept the percentage, it will be 4 lakh tons this year, 5 lakh tons next year 6 lakh tons year after and so on That is the point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon Minister

While fixing the quantity for export you must also take into account the interest of the consumers here also Because though the price trend given to us is Rs 36-38 the prevailing consumer price is nearly Rs 45 per maund, at the rate of Rs 1-4-0 per seer, it will be Rs 45 per maund So, instead of the ex-factory price instead of the price which has been fixed by the Government the prevailing retail price should also be taken into consideration Already the fact that export is going to be allowed so far as sugar is concerned has given an upward trend to the prevailing price The hon Minister said that the prices have gone down That is a matter which we have to verify because when we left about three weeks ago the trend was upward, the price per seer was really going up And now the hon Minister says the price has come down If this 20 per cent is fixed, my fear is that the price will go up still further

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A M Thomas) Can you verify it only after you get back?

Shri Tangamani It can be verified To make it more real I was telling the hon Minister the price that was prevailing from my own experience in a particular market and if necessary the hon Minister and I could go round *incognito* and find out what the prevailing retail price is and he will also bear me out if the retail price at which it is sold in the market in Delhi works out to Rs 45

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The fear is both of them would be recognised, discovered

Shri Tangamani Both are coming from the South He is coming from one part I am coming from another part There is very little chance

Anyway the point is that in spite of the assurance given by the hon Minister there is no relation at all to the prevailing retail price today That is my submission So, this prevailing trend in the price also must be one of the criteria

Mr Deputy-Speaker The amendments to clause 4 are before the House

श्री बलराज सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विधेयक के क्लाज 4 सब क्लाज 3 में लिखा है —

(2) The power conferred by sub-section (1) shall be so exercised as to ensure that the quantity fixed under that sub-section for any year does not exceed in the aggregate twenty percent of the quantity of sugar produced in India in the season ending with the month of October falling within that year"

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि दो सीजन होते हैं। एक अक्तूबर में खत्म होता है और दूसरा अप्रैल तक चलता है। इस में इधर की डेफिनिशन में कहा गया है 'दि इयर बिगिनिंग आन दि फर्स्ट डे आफ मे'। तो एक इयर में जिस में ३१ अक्तूबर तक सीजन खत्म होता है "दि दि मन्थ आफ अक्टूबर" उस में जितनी चीनी पैदा होगी उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा २० परसेन्ट तक भेज सकते हैं। अब अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी जो पैदा होती है उस के सीजन का हिसाब लगायें तो इस सीजन में बहुत कम चीनी पैदा होती है। बिफोर फोर्थ अक्टूबर सिर्फ २ मिल इंडिया मिलें चल रही थी और बिटवीन फोर्थ अक्टूबर

और ३१ अक्तूबर ५ मिलें चल रही थी और इस तरीके से इस बीच में कोई मिल चलती नहीं है तो मुझे यह खतरा है कि इसका कानूनी फ़ायदा कहीं बीच में यह न उठा लिया जाय, मिल-मालिक फ़ायदा न उठायें कि हम ने तो इस सीजन में जो पैदा हुआ है उसका २० परसेंट ले लें। ५० हजार टन जो ले रहे हैं उस में पूरा फायदा मिलेगा अगर सीजन का हिसाब लगाया गया इसकी डेफ़िनिशन के साथ। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो आपकी मंशा है मंशा शायद यह है कि जितनी पैदावार हो उसका २० परसेंट देंगी, आप बाहर भेज सकते हैं भेजें कम लेकिन कानून आपको यह अधिकार देता हो।

इन शब्दों का कानून में आगे यह अर्थ लगाया जायेगा कि जो सीजन अक्तूबर में खत्म हुआ। साल शुरू होता है पहली मई से और अक्टूबर तक जो चीनी पैदा हुई उसकी सिर्फ २० परसेंट चीनी दे सकेंगे जिसके कि मानी यह होंगे कि कुछ भी नहीं मिलेगी। अगर भविष्य में वे यह सोचें कि इस में सरकार के साथ सहयोग नहीं करना चाहिए तब यह "सीजन" की जो डेफिनिशन दी गई है वह गड़बड़ी पैदा कर सकती है। इस लिए जरा इस पर ध्यान दिया जाय कि कहीं लोग इसका कानूनी अर्थ वह न निकालें जो कि मैंने आपको बताया है।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I only want to ask a question Power has been taken to determine the quantity. Why is it that power has not been taken for prescribing the quality and grade also?

Shri A. P. Jain: First I will deal with the two formal amendments.

Regarding amendment No. 6, you will kindly observe that one of the factors to be taken into account is "the quantity of sugar which, in its opinion, would be reasonably required for consumption in India." That by itself involves consideration of prices, not only the past but also the future, and therefore the intention of this amendment is inherent and I would not like to prescribe it as any special condition.

Regarding amendment No. 7, Shri Tangamani wants 20 per cent to be reduced to 15 per cent. He gave notice of another amendment which he has not moved to the effect that 20 per cent may be raised to 25 per cent.

Shri Tangamani: No, no. That is to the next clause. I will explain

Shri A P Jain: The amendment says "The export quota so fixed shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of previous season's production." It appears he is allergic to 20. He would either have it as 15 or 25

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There is no amendment.

Shri Tangamani: That has nothing to do with the amendment . Let the hon. Minister go through the list of amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order If there is a mistake or misapprehension, we can correct it. Under clause 4 there is no other amendment except 6 and 7. Perhaps there is some misapprehension

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no amendment to that, but the fact is that either he wants to have it at 15 or 25.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where is that 25 per cent amendment?

Shri A. P. Jain: Page 3, line 8.—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is amendment to clause 5.

Shri A. P. Jain: He says that the export quota so fixed shall not exceed twenty-five per cent. of previous season's production. That is, each factory can be called upon to give up

[Shri A. P. Jain]

to 25 per cent. In the aggregate it will mean 25 per cent. At any rate, let us leave it at that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The clause is different.

Shri A. P. Jain: The clause is different, but the fact is that it is contradictory. That is my contention. At any rate, I would like to maintain it at 20 per cent. We have fixed a very reasonable figure.

Two other points have been raised, one by Shri Braj Raj Singh

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says the season might create some trouble.

Shri A. P. Jain: We have given thought to it, and I do not think it is going to create any trouble, because we propose to declare quotas from November onwards, because then we shall be able to judge the prospects of the coming season, and it is in the light.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the season intended or the year?

Shri A. P. Jain: The season is what I am talking about

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then his apprehensions may be just

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The year has been defined as meaning the year beginning on the first day of May

Shri A. P. Jain: "Year" means from the 1st May until 30th April next year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And season?

Shri A. P. Jain: And season means the production year ending on 31st October.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When does it begin?

Shri A. P. Jain: It begins on 1st November.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Then it will not be within that year.

Shri A. P. Jain: There are two things. The year we have defined for the purpose of exports; the other is the production season. Now it is only after the month of October that we are in a position to assess.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then this season means 12 months, not the year that is intended elsewhere. This also means 12 months.

Shri A. P. Jain: One is the season which is defined as beginning with the 1st November

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh says there are two seasons.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is only one season, there are not two seasons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might make sure

Shri A. P. Jain: I am quite sure about it

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Falling within that year, and the year is defined as beginning on the first day of May.

Shri A. P. Jain: Now the basis for fixation of the quota is the production of last year, but the export will take place in the following year, just as in the case of income-tax. So, while we will fix the quota on the basis of the production of the last season, i.e., 1st November to 31st October, the export will take place in the year which is defined here as commencing from 1st May and lasting till 30th April And so we will fix the quota only after making an assessment of the prospects of the coming season At any rate, I am certain there is no difficulty about it

Regarding Shri Bharucha's question, all the sugar factories are not manufacturing all the qualities of sugar Some are manufacturing some qualities of sugar, others are manufacturing other qualities of sugar Some of these qualities are popular in the foreign market and they can be exported. Others cannot be exported Therefore the exporting agency will

have the right to requisition a particular quantity, but it will not necessarily be the quantity which is the same quality in all the cases. Therefore there is a provision that wherever sugar is procured which is not popular in the foreign market will be sold internally.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put amendments 6 and 7 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 34, *add*—

"(d) the price trend prevailing in the sugar market."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 37,—

for "twenty per cent." *substitute* "fifteen per cent."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.— (*Export quotas for factories*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any amendments?

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 8, *add* at the end—

"The export quota so fixed shall not exceed twenty-five per cent. of previous season's production."

I would not have said a word about this amendment, but for the observations of the hon. Minister. Clause 5 says that after having fixed 20 per cent of the last season's production in the whole country the Government will export the quantity so fixed. Now, this clause deals with individual factories. My amendment is that if we go to the individual factories in taking away something for export quota, it should not exceed 25 per cent of last year's production. It does not mean that you must go to every factory and get 25 per cent to make this 20 per cent. That was not the intention. In certain factories it may be necessary for going in and fixing the export quota.

The point raised by my hon friend, Shri Bharucha, will be very relevant and pertinent. We would like to have that type of quality and grade which is required for export. So, in taking the quantity available from that particular factory, it should not exceed 25 per cent. That is the purpose of this amendment. I would not have explained it but for the fact that the hon. Minister tried to misinterpret it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved

Page 3, line 8, *add* at the end—

"The export quota so fixed shall not exceed twenty-five per cent. of previous season's production."

Shri A. P. Jain: The scheme is a fixed one. It is that the all-India quota will be fixed for export and that this all-India quota will be distributed equally in between all the factories according to the ratio which the production of the particular factory bears with the total production. There is going to be no variation. Now, therefore supposing if 5 per cent is realised then it will be 5 per cent of the production of each of the factories. Therefore, there cannot be any variation. 20 per cent cannot go up to 25 per cent. Therefore, I am sorry that I cannot accept the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 8, *add* at the end—

"The export quota so fixed shall not exceed twenty-five per cent. of previous season's production".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 6 and 7 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8.— (*Sale by export agency of sugar delivered*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any amendments?

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move

Page 4, for lines 16 to 19, *substitute*—

"(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1) the export agency may sell the whole or any part of the export quota in its custody at a price approved by the Central Government where the export agency is not the Central Government"

Clause 8 has two sub-clauses This gives power to the export agency to take all practical measures to export sugar delivered to it under this Act But the proviso says that if the export agency is of opinion that having regard to the quality of the sugar delivered to it by any owner, or to the expenses involved etc., where they consider it expedient to do so, the export agency may sell the whole or any part of the sugar in India and may purchase such quantity of sugar as it may consider necessary for export at the appropriate time. This proviso gives powers to the export agency to sell the quantity that has come into their hands in the local market. That gives more or less an omnibus power. Sub-clause (2) gives more or less complete power to the export agency to dispose of this. I want sub-clause (2) to be deleted and in the place of that sub-clause, I want this to be substituted, namely:

"(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1) the export agency may sell the whole or any part of the export quota in its custody at a price approved by the Central Government where the export agency is not the Central Government"

Here it gives power to the export agency to sell it at a price approved by it I want the powers to be exercised by the export agency for selling it at a price fixed by the Government Where the Central Government is the export agency, the question does not arise Where the export agency is an agency which has been created under clause 3, namely, in this particular case, the Indian Sugar Mills Association, the Indian Sugar Mills Association will not have complete power to sell it The power to sell it is more or less delegated to the Government.

In this connection, I would also like to say that in this period, the price of sugar bears absolutely no relation to the increase in production or the increased consumption or the efforts put in by the agriculturist. I would like to mention that the agriculturist was getting probably Rs 1-4-0 or Rs 1-3-0 in 1947, per maund—even Rs 2—and he is getting Rs. 1-5-0 The consumption price in those days as fixed by the Government was somewhere about Rs. 28-8-0 in 1949. Now, the price, according to the hon Minister is Rs 38. Consumption price has gone up The ex-mill price has gone up The price of sugarcane has come down. Production has doubled. This is a very peculiar thing because, in spite of certain excises here and there, a big margin is going to the mill owners. That has been the set up in the past. Let us not encourage.....

An Hon. Member: What about rate of taxation?

Shri Tangamani: The rate of taxation is there. I mentioned the rate of taxation. The rate of taxation does not affect the grower. Whereas he was getting Rs. 2/-, if he is getting Rs. 1-5-0, it is not due to rate of taxation. It is due to some other reason In 1937, for the hon. Member's information I may say, the price per maund was Rs. 7/-. The price per maund, according to the Government, is Rs. 38/-, more than five times Four times increase is not due to the excise duty. Excise duty is there The price of sugarcane has been kept down and the margin of profit has been increasing. That has been the contention of the trade unions also The wages of the workers have not considerably gone up. A Wage Board has been set up and it is still dragging on. There is absolutely no difference between the wages which have been paid to the workers in 1949 and the wages paid to the workers in 1958. There is very little difference. In spite of that, the ex-mill price that is fixed has been considerably higher This is more or less the overall position and the overall situation of the sugar industry Let us not give additional powers to these monopolies which are now developing by giving them complete powers to fix a price and sell it in the local market when they have got the exportable surplus back again to them because they are not going to export it. This is, I submit, a blanket power which is given to the export agency. This sub-clause (2) has therefore to be deleted and I submit that in the place of that, my amendment No. 10 may be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is before the House.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sub-clause (2) relates to sugar which has been requisitioned and which is not being exported either because of transport difficulties —the factory may be situated at a far distant place—or the particular grade is not popular. The sale and purchase operations where the quota has been fixed by the Government are to be done by this agency. I do not see why they should make any variation. In fact, this sugar will be sold in the open market either by the export agency itself or it may authorise the supplier to sell it at a specified price. I do not think that Government should come into it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No 10 to vote.

The question is:

Page 4,—

for lines 16 to 19, *substitute*—

"(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1) the export agency may sell the whole or any part of the export quota in its custody at a price approved by the Central Government where the export agency is not the Central Government"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we come to clause 9. Amendment No. 11 is not going to be moved, since Shri A. C. Guha is not here. So, I shall put all the other clauses together to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 9 to 14, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 14, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. P. Jain: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

If hon. Members agree to sit for another fifteen minutes, I can give five

[Mr Deputy Speaker]

minutes each to two or three Members who want to speak

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब बहुत थोड़ा समय रह गया है । जिस अध्यादेश पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे थे वह अब कानून की शक्ल अख्तियार करने जा रहा है और इस से उपभोक्ताओं और गन्ना उत्पादकों पर जो संकट आने वाला है उस पर आज सदन की पक्की मोहर लगने वाली है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब भी रोक सकते हैं ।

श्री यादव जहां तक अध्यादेश का प्रश्न है मंत्री महोदय और उस तरफ के लोगों की ओर से कहा गया है कि इस तरफ के लोग सदैव अध्यादेश का विरोध करते हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि कोई अध्यादेश किसी अच्छे कार्य के लिए हो और उस के लागू करने से कोई अच्छा नतीजा निकले तो इस तरफ के लोग सदैव उसका स्वागत करेंगे । माननीय मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा कि जब पत्रकारों के सम्बन्ध में एक अध्यादेश इस सदन में बिल की शक्ल में आया, तो इस तरफ के लोगों ने हृदय से उस का स्वागत किया । इसलिए यह कहना कि हम लोग सदैव अध्यादेश का विरोध करते हैं सत्य नहीं है ।

जहां तक इस अध्यादेश का प्रश्न है, सरकार ने पचास हजार टन चीनी निर्यात कर के विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने के लिए इस को जारी किया, जिस में से अब तक केवल नौ हजार टन भेजी जा सकी है जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, इस अध्यादेश के पहले भी पिछले वर्ष १,५०,००० टन चीनी बाहर भेजी गई । तो फिर यह समझ में नहीं आता कि इस अध्यादेश को जारी कर के सरकार कौन से उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करने जा रही है । इस अध्यादेश पर, जो कि अब एक विधेयक की शक्ल में सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है, यदि हम नजर करें, तो हमें पता चलता है कि सरकार मिल-मालिकों को टैक्स में कुछ छूट देने जा रही है । इस तरह जो नुकसान होगा, उस को और बाहर चीनी निर्यात करने में जो विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी, उस को सामने रखें, तो हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते हैं कि कोई बड़ा लाभ होने वाला नहीं है । विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति के लिए अनेक जरिये हो सकते हैं । जैसे इस समय जो बहुत सी विलासिता की चीजों को विदेशों से मंगाया जा रहा है हम उन को रोक सकते हैं और इस प्रकार विदेशी मुद्रा बचा सकते हैं लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा हासिल करने के लिए चीनी को एक्सपोर्ट करने से मामूली नफा हो सकता है । उस से कोई बड़ा लाभ नहीं होने वाला है । इस अध्यादेश का सीधा असर इस देश के उपभोक्ताओं और गन्ने के उत्पादकों पर पड़ा है । चीनी के दाम बढ़ गए हैं । सरकार केवल विदेशी मुद्रा हासिल करने के लिए चीनी को बाहर भेजना चाहती है लेकिन जब यह विधेयक कानून की शक्ल अख्तियार कर लेगा, तो वह उपभोक्ताओं और गन्ना उत्पादकों के लिए एक मुस्तकिल मुसीबत का बायस बन जायगा ।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, और कृषि मंत्रालय ने कुछ आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए हैं । अक्सर यह देखा जाता है कि जो आंकड़े और संख्यायें सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं, वे बहुत ही गलत हुआ करते हैं ।

उस पर विश्वास करना और उन के आधार पर कोई काम करना ग़लती है। आज सरकार द्वारा जितनी भी स्कीमें चलती हैं, वे इन आंकड़ों के आधार पर होने की वजह से हर जगह असफल होती हैं। जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं, वे सही नहीं होते हैं। चीनी के भाव के बारे में अगर हम शहरों के अलावा देहात की तरफ़ देखें, तो हमें मालूम होगा कि १–४–० रुपये के हिसाब से चीनी बिक रही है। यह समझना सही नहीं होगा कि केवल रीटेलर के यहां ये भाव बढ़े हैं। जब इस तरह से बाज़ार में भाव बढ़ते हैं, तो उस का असर मिल-मालिकों पर भी पड़ता है और वे लोग होल-सेलर से मिल कर अच्छा खासा मुनाफा कमाया करते हैं। इसलिए यह कहना गलत है कि भाव में कोई खास तेज़ी नहीं आई है।

जहां तक किसानों का प्रश्न है, उन की दो शक्लें हुआ करती हैं —एक तो वे गन्ना उत्पादक हैं और दूसरे वे उपभोक्ता भी हैं। इस लिए उन पर दोहरी चोट पड़ती है। जब वे उत्पादक होते हैं, तो उन से कम दाम पर गन्ना लिया जाता है और गन्ने को एक निश्चित मूल्य पर मिल-मालिकों से खरीदवाया जाता है। इस के बाद जब चीनी का भाव ३४ रुपये और ३६ रुपये से बढ़ कर ३८ रुपए और ४५ रुपए तक हो जाता है, तो उपभोक्ता के रूप में भी उन को नुक्सान उठाना पड़ता है। इस तरह उन को दोहरा नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि गन्ने का भाव १–५–० और १–७–० रुपए है। दो आने तो बुलाई है और उस को गन्ने के मूल्य में शामिल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस में भी एक बड़ी एनामेली है। जब किसान मिल के गेट पर गन्ना देता है, तो उस को १–७–० रुपये मन दिया जाता है, लेकिन अगर वह किसी दूसरे केन्द्र में गन्ना दे, तो उस को १–५–० रुपया मिलता है, जब कि केन्द्रों पर भी किसानों को गन्ना कई मील दूर से लाना पड़ता है। जिस तरह मिल के गेट पर किसानों को बैल गाड़ियों पर गन्ना लाना पड़ता है, उसी तरह केन्द्रों में भी लाना पड़ता है। फिर न जाने गेट पर १–७–० रुपए और केन्द्र पर १–५–० रुपये क्यों दिया जाता है। जो दो आने मन ढुलाई की शक्ल में दिया जाता है, उस से मिल मालिकों को काफ़ी फायदा हुआ करता है। जब मंत्री महोदय इस तरह की बात किया करें तो वह मतलब भी समझा करें कि यह दो आने मन गन्ने की कीमत नहीं है।

जब गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने की बात कही जाती है, तो मंत्री महोदय कहा करते हैं कि चीनी के उत्पादन का खर्च बढ़ गया है। केवल कुछ टैक्स के अलावा या किसी जगह मजदूरी के अलावा चीनी के उत्पादन का खर्च नहीं बढ़ा है, बल्कि गन्ना तो सस्ता ही मिलता है। इस के विपरीत किसान का खर्च बढ़ गया है। उस की सिंचाई की दर बढ़ गई है और मजदूरी भी बढ़ गई है। उस की तरफ मंत्री महोदय ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इस स्थिति में गन्ने का दाम अवश्य बढ़ना चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से तो एक तरफ़ा कार्यवाही की जाती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब यह अध्यादेश कानून के रूप में आयेगा, तो उस की बारीकियां देखी जायेंगी, लेकिन इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस से देश का, उपभोक्ताओं का या गन्ना उत्पादकों का हित नहीं होगा और न ही विदेशी मुद्रा की समुचित मात्रा में प्राप्ति होगी, जिस से सरकार को कोई फ़ायदा हो। इस से देश में एक ऐसा भाव पैदा होगा कि चीनी की कीमत बढ़ने लगी है। सरकार के पास ऐसी

[श्री यादव]

कोई मशीनरी नहीं है, जो दुकानों पर चीनी की बिक्री पर कुछ नियंत्रण रख सके । इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि स्थिति और भी गंभीर होती जायगी । मैं अब भी कहूंगा और मदन के विवेक से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस विधेयक को पारित न होने दे ।

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): While I rise to support the passing of the Bill, I may just offer certain observations without attempting to answer the criticism levelled from the other side.

17 hrs.

I have been fortunate enough to see this country heavily importing sugar from outside draining away its resources only a few years ago Now, the country is in a position when we are thinking of exporting to the tune of 20 per cent of our production. There was a time, I clearly remember, when India and Pakistan were together—in undivided India—the whole country consumed only about 10 lakh tons of sugar Now, the position is that when we are producing about 20 lakh tons, some of us are eager not to allow even a maund of it to go out of the country, and we want to consume the whole thing ourselves It is fortunate that the country has been able to produce so much. But in the conditions through which the country is passing, the shortage of foreign exchange is a thing which we have to face. We have got to meet that and find ways and means for meeting it, whatever may be the cost to our own convenience or amenities. Therefore, while supporting this Bill which allows the export to the tune of 20 per cent, I will just draw the attention of Government to certain aspects of the problem which, I think, they should take into account and should never forget.

I am not very clear about this; I have not been able to follow how this Indian sugar which costs a lot more than sugar produced in other countries will be able to compete in the foreign market.

Then there is the case of the grower. The grower of sugarcane should not be forgotten. In our anxiety to export sugar and earn foreign exchange and to subsidise the export from this country, we are likely to forget the case of the producer. Therefore, at this last stage of the Bill I would just draw the pointed attention of Government to the case of the grower and to the case for the general development of this industry.

There are three aspects of the problem that have to be kept in mind. Government should never slacken their attempts to increase the yield per acre of sugarcane in this country. At the same time, the recovery percentage from sugarcane should also be heightened up The third thing I would like to urge is that the case of the cane growers should not be lost sight of

The cane growers are an unorganised body of kisans who have to face a body of highly intellectual and well organised people, the mill owners of this country Therefore, the case of growers is likely to be not given the same attention as it deserves

The price of sugarcane in this country has been varying from Rs. 2/- per md. to Rs. 1/5 to Rs. 1/7. Although the conditions have remained practically the same in this country—I am not going to blame anybody for this—the cane growers have now to be content with getting Rs. 1/7 per md. of cane while they used to get Rs. 2/- only some 3 or 4 years back. The cost of production and the prices of other things which the grower requires have been going up; and yet I do not know how the price of cane has been kept so low at the same level for the last 2 or 3 years. So, I would request the Government not to lose sight of the cane grower.

Shri A. P. Jain: I have nothing to add.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 o'clock

17.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 27th August, 1958.

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949.	Defence Lands in U.P.	2926-27
950.	Untouchability	2927
951.	I.P.S. Officers for I.A.S (Special Recruitment)	2927-28
952.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2928
953	Gypsum Deposits in Rajasthan	2928
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE:		2929-30

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the period from the 1st April, 1956 to the 31st October, 1956 and the Audit Report thereon, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

(2) A copy of the Dhoties (Fixation of Collective Quota) Rules, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 392 dated the 1st February, 1958, under Sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953.

(3) A copy of the statement regarding absorption of surplus personnel of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

(4) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under Sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957 —

(i) G.S.R. No. 438 dated the 1st June, 1958 making certain amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 510 dated the 28th June, 1958, making certain amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 511, dated the 28th June, 1958, making certain amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 693 dated the 16th August, 1958, making certain amendment to the Second Schedule to the said Act.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(5) A copy of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Facilities for Mayor) Rules, 1958, published in Delhi Gazette Notification No. F. 40/4/58-Delhi dated the 11th August, 1958, under sub-section (2) of Section 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA . . 2930

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 21st August, 1958, Rajya Sabha had passed the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Bill, 1958.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE . 2931

Secretary laid on the Table the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants' Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

COLUMNS

STATUTORY RESOLUTION —NEGATIVED . . 2931—3033

Shri Braj Raj Singh moved the Statutory Resolution *re*: Sugar Export Promotion Ordinance. The Resolution was discussed along with the motion to consider the Sugar Export Promotion Bill, 1958. The Resolution was, after discussion, negatived

BILL PASSED . 2931—3057

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A.P. Jain) moved for consideration of the Sugar Export Promotion Bill, 1958. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1958

Consideration and passing of (i) Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, (ii) the Central Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, as reported by Select Committee and also discussion on the Choudhury Committee's Report on Port and Dock Workers Demands.

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